Vulcan Advocate

VOL. IV No. 26 THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, February 14, 1917 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

HOME TALENT SHOW PROGRESSING NICELY

Will Be Given For Church Funds Early In March

A big vaudeville entertainment is being planned for early in March, probably the first week. It is under the general supervision of Mrs. R. D. Stowell, who is getting it up for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Church funds. The programme will include songs, variety sketches, one-act play, and moving pictures. Furthermore, the whole show is to be of the home talent variety.

All those who are billed for the programme are already hard at work on their share, and when the show is given it will be the best home talent show that has been put on in Vulcan, and there have been some good ones from time to time. The date, and other particulars will be announced later.

NEW STORES TO BE BUILT IN VULCAN

After having their premises destroyed by fire the following merchants are planning on new premises. Messrs. Irvings are going to erect their new store on the old site, E.M. Clark will have his meat Market between the Queen and the B.C. cafes, and G. L. Jacques is building next door to Buck and Howson's general store, at the rear of the Rutten Boarding house.

Messrs. Irving are erecting a 50 x 50 building of brick veneer, single storey. N. Sullivan will have the work in hand. The old basement is being cleared of the wreckage of the fire, and building will commence as soon as ever possible.

The 4X Market will be commenced next week, and will be of brick, tile and concrete, as fire-proof as possible. The size of it will be 25 x 50 feet, single storey.

Mr. R. Patterson has the work of building the new store for G. L. Jacques, which will be a frame building.

BLACKIE NEWS

Mrs. Roebuck is suffering from eye inflammation.

Mary Snider is improving nicely and may be home soon.

Fay Stackhouse has resumed work at the C.P.R. depot,

Mr. Hessel is taking advantage of the warm days, in building a garage.

A busy stock taking week has been going on at the Blackie hardware store.

Mrs. Walter Baker, of Dinton, has been conveyed to Calgary, suffering from appendicitis.

Mr. Wm. Smith and his daughter Evelyn, of Wapella, Saskatchewan, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith. They left on Monday for Vegreville.

Miss McBride suffered last week from a severe illness. The primary classes of the day school were taken in charge by Miss Dykeman, along with her own pupils.

A pleasant hour was spent at the musical service on Sunday afternoon. A most excellent number contributed by Miss Trotter, would have been appreciated in any city audience.

CONTRIBUTION FOR JAN.

During the month of January, 1917, the constituency of Little Bow contributed the following amounts to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, South Alberta branch:

Barons,	$ 5.00
Champion,	400.00
Carmangay,	400.00
Nobleford,	5.00
Vulcan,	25.00
	$835.00

Robert J. C. Stead,
Honorary Publicity Agent.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Middleton are expected home next week from their trip to the coast cities.

: LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST :

Dr. H. Mecklinburg the well known and long experienced eyesight specialist will make his next professional visit to Vulcan (hotel) on Wednesday, February 21st. See him about your eyes and you will see well.

Last night Vulcan team was at High River, and secured a victory over that team by 6 to 2. The game finished within ten minutes of full time owing to a shortage of pucks, all the available ones being lost. It was a good clean game, and the Vulcan boys thoroughly enjoyed their visit. They are eagerly looking forward to the return match.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnston returned from the east today.

Ratepayers are reminded of the meeting to be held tomorrow night in the Masonic hall to consider the electric lighting question, involving the raising of $10,000.

Chas. S. Hay, who has been visiting in High River, for the past week, returned to Vulcan on Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas. Robson is visiting her sister in Calgary this week.

A muskrat gauntlet glove was lost in town yesterday. Will finder please return same to Dodds Livery barn?

H. C. Jacques was a business visitor to Calgary on last evening's train.

C. E. Jacques, of Calgary, arrived in Vulcan on Monday, and will be here for a few days.

The work on the Oddfellows hall is progressing now that the severe frost has gone. The steam heating plant is installed, and the plastering is being done. It is hoped that the hall will be completed early in March. A special maple dancing floor will be laid down as soon as the lumber arrives.

Messrs. A. Larsen, C. M. McDonald, G. L. Ecker and A. J. Flood, who attended the L. I. D. Convention in Calgary last week returned on Saturday.

A. G. Spooner was a visitor to Calgary the end of last week.

A Red Cross tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Gordon on Saturday of this week, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Cook was a business visitor to Calgary last Friday, returning yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. McDonald, her sister.

Mrs. R. K. B. Knowles and Mrs. Arthur Mitchell were Calgary visitors last week.

G. P. Rowe left for Calgary last evening to attend the Alberta Fairs Convention, which is being held at the Palliser hotel this week.

Mr. W. G. Brust, of Ashmoor, Montana, who owns farm lands in this district, arrived in Vulcan last Thursday on a business trip. He returns to Ashmoor today.

A very nice dance was held at the Auburn school house last Friday evening. A number of people from Vulcan were present and they all report having had a good time.

The secretary of the Patriotic fund desires to acknowledge the receipt of $100, the proceeds of the Sunny Glen box social and dance.

G. W. Parker of Brant has enlisted. He left for Calgary on Monday evening.

Last Wednesday the local hockey team journeyed to Claresholm and played the return match with Stavely. Owing to the condition of the Stavely rink the game could not be played there, Vulcan had their own team and the Stavely team was strengthened by outsiders. The result of the was 6 to 1 in favour of Stavely.

During the past week the weather has been quite as if the spring was at hand. There has been bright, warm sunshine, with a good thaw practically all through the days.

Miss Gawley, who bas been away for some weeks, has returned.

The hockey team went to High River yesterday afternoon, and played the hockey team of that town.

Mr. W. D. Ransom of Nanton, motored over to Vulcan on Tuesday.

Martin Hoffman met with a nasty accident last Wednesday afternoon. He was working on his 8 h.p. engine and the key on the crank shaft got tangled up in his clothes. Bert McMaster, who was working with him at the time, pulled him from the engine but before he could do this Hoffman was struck on the head and injured on the shoulder.

J. B. Munsen, who was in Calgary as a delegate to the L.I.D. Convention, returned to Vulcan yesterday morning.

A. H. Tharle left for Calgary on last evening's train.

R. Patterson arrived from Calgary on Monday evening. He has the the contract for building the new store for G. L. Jacques.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shaw, en Saturday, February 10th, a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Parker, Brant, on Tuesday, February 13th, a son.

NEW STORE FOR ENSIGN

Mr. Norman Young has sold his interest in the Kelly and Young block, High River, and has decided to leave that town for Ensign, where he will open a general store business. Prior to his leaving he is holding a clearance sale.

Mr. Young leaves High River after a successful business venture, and the people of Ensign may be assured of the very service when he is established in his new quarters.

There is a rumour to the effect that Ensign is to have a couple of new elevators erected this spring.

CALGARY STOCK YARDS TO BE IMPROVED

Satisfactory progress is stated as being made with the preparation of plans for improvements to the Calgary stock yards which will involve the expenditure of about $75,000. Included in the estimates being prepared will be appropriations which will make the Alberta stock yards modern in every detail. These will be closed pens for the cattle, cement flooring, loading facilities which will be the last word in convenience to shippers, and adequate water supply. Under the new plans the capacity will be about double what it is now.

CHAUTAUQUA WILL VISIT VULCAN ABOUT AUG.

Splendid Aggregation Comprising Some Of The World's Artists

A circuit comprising cities of the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is now in process of formation for chautauqua.

Many of the cities of Alberta have already taken up the contract for the chautauqua visit, among them being, Calgary, Lethbridge, Taber, Macleod, Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw. The necessary arrangements have also been made for the chautauqua to visit Vulcan. It will be here possibly in the first half of August, as the contract states that it must be here before the 20th of that month.

The principal object of the enterprise is to bring before all the people of Western Canada some of her greatest, brightest and most wide-awake men, who will be versed in the problems that are confronting the people. It will give all the different classes of people a rare opportunity of hearing, at a minimum cost, some of the world's artists in music, both vocal and instrumental. The programme will extend over a period of six days in each city, with a session in the afternoon and one in the evening. Each session in turn will consist of two parts. The first part will be made up of music and entertainment of the very best class, and the second part will be reserved for a lecture by some prominent man of the Dominion, who will not only be able to entertainment, but also to instruct. The whole affair will be held under a big, brown tent, constructed especially for chautauqua purposes.

The enterprise is modeled after the great educational movement that had its origin some years ago in the state of New York. In New York it met with such great success that it has since spread over the entire United States and also parts of Canada. The United States commissioner of education in his annual report devotes 32 pages to the chautauqua, and states that it is second in influence to the universities and colleges in formulating public opinion. In the United States the movement is so popular that the attendance is larger than that of league baseball.

The visit of the chautauqua to Vulcan will afford a splendid opportunity to hear some of the foremost speakers and singers on the continent. All the surplus proceeds or the visit will be devoted to the Patriotic fund.

Those who taken the initiative steps to bring the chautauqua to Vulcan in 1917 are Messrs. G. M. Whicher, E. M. Clark, P. H. Irving, A. G. Spooner, W. F. Jennejohn, R. L. Elves, P. Gillespie, J. Wolfe, C. E. Henry, A. M. Trail, R. W. Glover, H. W. Reeves, A. J. Flood, F. A. Elves, M.L. Gordon, E.E. MacIntosh, G.E. Buck, B. R. Lommatzsch, R. E. Dodds, E. J. Charters, G. E. Pettman, C. S. Hall, T. J. Butler, T. B. Lebow, W.H. Grant, D.C. Jones.

NAVAL GUNS FOR THE U. S. MERCHANTMAN

There was being unloaded at the New York navy yard today, from railroad lighters, a large number of naval guns of various sizes which, according to information emanating from the yard are intended for the arming of American merchantmen in case this policy is decided upon. It was said that more than 300 guns had been ordered delivered to the yard for this purpose.

Naval officers, according to the same information, have already made an examination of American merchantmen in New York to determine the size of guns their structure will stand. Several four and six-inch guns have already been picked out for the St. Louis, it was said.

It is likely that Stavley will be here on Saturday to play hockey.

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D. C. JONES
Druggist "Rexall Remedies" Vulcan

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TOWN HALL

4 x Market

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"The nurses are spoiling me," she went on, "and the doctors, I'm sure they wonder why at all I am here, instead of with the other poor people. It was you, sir?"

"Yes, it was I."

The kitten which he had been holding loosely, suddenly sprang and alighted on the bed. Purring gently, it stood surveying the mass of bandages on the pillow.

"Pretty thing!" said the woman. "It came in with you, sir. It belongs to the hospital."

"It is going to belong to me," he said. "It is nobody's kitten. It used to belong to a child who died here."

"I should like it," said the woman. "I once had a child, a little girl. She had a little kitten—not pretty like this. She loved it. I am very glad my little girl is dead."

He did not know what to say. He sat down on the chair the nurse had set for him and racked his brain for something that would meet the plain statement he had just heard, but could find nothing.

"When I leave this, sir," said the woman, "will you help me to get away quietly? You know what I said to you last night. There was someone there in the crowd — a voice speaking. He must not know I am here; he must not see me. Oh, sir, you were good to put me in here alone."

Her hand, damp with the sweat of terror, reached out and touched his slender brown hand with the pointed sensitive fingers that had begun to stroke the kitten. She had a hard hand—the hand of a working woman. It trembled for very weakness as it clutched his hand.

Again he had the pitying thought. Poor soul! When she arose and went forth from her sick bed she would be effectually disguised. There would be little traces remaining of the comeliness of her face. The glass and the flints had done their work as effectively, if less cleanly, than a sword. She would be terribly disfigured, he feared.

Again he was oppressed with an immense pity for her. He who, though he did not know it, had never yet had a passion for a woman, was chivalrous to all women, perhaps by reason of that very fact.

"Be quiet," he said "and get well. Perhaps you will not need to go out in the world. Something will be found for you."

"There isn't a convent anywhere about?" she asked. "I'm a fine worker. Never was afraid of work in my life. It would be the best place for me. And there are many things I can do: needlework and cooking, and housework of all kinds."

"Be quiet," he said again authoritatively. "A place will be found for you. I will come to see you again. You must not fret. Trust me."

"Sure I will, sir, God reward you! Tell the nurses to keep me quiet. I do tremble when I hear a man's voice in the house speaking—thinking it might be him. I've suffered a deal. I have indeed, sir. If there was no other way to keep out of his sight I'd be making a hole in the water."

"Hush!" said the Squire, with a kind sternness. "You must not say such things. I will come again. When you are better I shall have a plan for you. We will talk about it. Now, good-bye. You must not over-excite yourself."

He patted the woman's hand kindly. He left the kitten by her side and told the nurse who let him out that when Mrs. Bartlett was ready to leave the hospital she would take the kitten with her. He did not know how his manner to the nurse put an aegis of protection over the kitten as well as the woman.

As he went away he was thinking of the shock it would be to his poor protegee when first she beheld her new face in the glass. It was like him to think of such a thing and to grieve for it.

CHAPTER III.—THE REFUGEE.

Margaret South and her wild ways were something of a scandal to the quiet country people, who said that she was more like a boy than a girl. She rode astride; she walked with a long, swinging motion like a boy's; she dressed in tailor-mades; she smoked cigarettes. All the same, he would have been a harsh critic who did not find her a very pleasant thing to look upon of an October morning when the light frosts were on the grass, when she went out cubbing almost before the sun was up, returning home to breakfast through a fairy-land of blue and scarlet and all the shades of tawny, russet and gold.

There was a tragedy behind the girl's brave bearing. Everyone knew that Sir Gilbert South was a cruel, overbearing old man. He had been guardian to Margaret's mother, and had somehow prevailed on her to marry him when she was just out of the schoolroom and he a dour man in the fifties. Lady South was still a very pretty, shrinking, refined woman, who dressed much more daintily than the other ladies of her circle. She was understood to be very delicate; with cause, said the gossips, for it was well-known that her husband was cruel to her. Margaret adored her mother; and Sir Gilbert South was reported to have a certain pride in his brilliant-looking daughter, although they quarrelled violently. Margaret had a frankness about those quarrels which made the sensitive shiver. Only the sensitive and discerning, like the Squire, discovered that very often the tears lay very near the girl's bravado, that she was audacious in speech where else she must have broken down.

A few days after he returned to Silverthorne, the Squire met with Mrs De Montmorency on the road. The lady was one of his few antipathies among women. She was a youngish-looking, tall woman, who had preserved her figure, and when she wore a veil might have passed for nearly as young as her own daughters.

Mrs. De Montmorency had a censorious tongue and a sharp eye. She had as much news to tell the Squire as though he had been absent from Silverthorne months rather than days. He squirmed under some of the information she poured into his ears. Sometimes he laughed; Mrs. De Montmorency's malice was occasionally joyful, and then she was least malicious.

Now a frown came to his brow as she lit on to the subject of the Souths.

"I've kept my bonnebouche to the last," she said, "but perhaps you know it already, as Margaret and Mr. Strangways are such friends. We are immensely excited about it. It seems that Sir Gilbert has been a bit more impossible than usual. There are really shocking tales of his treatment of Lady South and Margaret. They say that Margaret has taken to wearing her hair in that odd way, very old-fashioned and unbecoming, I think it, dropping forward on her temples like that to hide——"

"Oh, no, no, Mrs De Montmorency!" said the Squire. "Please don't. I hope it is not true. It would be too dreadful!"

"Better ask Margaret, or get Mr. Strangways to ask her," said Mrs. De Montmorency, rather enjoying the effect of her communication.

He went as near as he could to being rude to a woman in the little sound he made expressive of an inward disgust. His blue eyes, which had a dreamy look usually, for a second flashed something of the steel-blue of a blade. Mrs. De Montmorency did not understand these danger signals if she saw them. She had been accustomed for so long to button-hole the Squire with impunity that she had forgotten to look for signs of restiveness in him.

"An old lover of Lady South's has appeared on the scene," she said in a whisper which she tried to make sprightly. "Of course, I never listen to gossip. Still, when this gentleman —Mr. Langton, he calls himself, I believe—settles down here at the inn, and when Lady South and he are constantly to be met with promenading the country roads, in such close conversation that they see no one they meet——"

"My dear Mrs. Montmorency," said the Squire, and his voice was very cold, "people cannot have very much to hide if they meet on the public roads and if this gentleman puts up at the inn. It is a cock-and-bull story, quite unworthy of your invention."

Mrs. De Montmorency became a little red. It had pierced even through her self-satisfaction that the Squire was displeased and was positively out of temper with her, so much as to show it. Someone had said of Mr. Meyrick that when he died manners would die with him.

She was suddenly angry and forgot her discretion. She had every wish to stand well with the Squire of Silverdale; but her sharp tongue went with a temper which was not easily controlled.

"As Betty Ellison says," she said, with hard emphasis, "it is all very fine for Lady South to wear that air of a martyr, and for Margaret to treat her in that absurd way, as though she were the mother and Lady South the daughter; but,—no woman is done with life who wears such pretty things as Lady South does. You don't know anything about it, being a man, but her greys and whites and lavenders cost more than other women's colors. She wears petticoats trimmed with real lace, and silk stockings. Wicked extravagance, I call it. Think of all the good that could be done with the price of one of Lady South's frocks! And she by way of being so pious, too!"

(To Be Continued.)

Britain Favors Daylight Saving

The London Times prints a forecast of the report of the committee which has investigated the results of last year's daylight saving. It says the evidence taken shows that opinion overwhelmingly favors making the plan general in 1917. There is almost a consensus among the interests which had the most difficulties because of the setting of the clocks ahead that the disadvantages vanished in practice and that those that remained were far outweighed by the advantages obtained. The Times says it is virtually certain that the daylight-saving plan will be renewed in 1917, but that it is likely to begin some time in April instead of May 21.

The mayor of a tough border town was about to engage a preacher for the new church.

"Parson, you aern't by any chance a Baptist, are you?"

"Why, no, not necessarily. Why?"

"Well, I was just a-goin' to say we have to haul our water twelve miles."

When Your Eyes Need Care

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W. N. U. 1141

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Canada and the Beef Problem

All Three Western Provinces Show Large Increases in Number of Livestock Raised

With the price of beef and other meats soaring to hitherto unheard-of heights, and every newspaper carrying stories about the future prices of boots and shoes and other articles made of leather, there may be a modicum of comfort to be taken from the fact that the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada are now turning their attention to cattle and stock raising to an extent that would not have been believed possible a few years ago.

The modern farmer is very wide awake, especially those of the three prairie provinces of Canada, and naturaly as soon as he saw the prices of livestock soaring on the large world markets he began to pay more attention to stock raising, gradually finding as he did so that by combining it with the grain production he was able to make two profits where he hitherto had one.

According to figures given in the Census and Statistics Bulletin issued by the department of trade and comerce at Ottawa, all three of the western provinces show large increases in the number of livestock raised in 1916 as compared with 1913, the year previous to the war. Although there had been a slight gradual increase in the years immediately preceding 1913, all classes of livestock except swine show greater percentage of increase in the years after the commencement of the war than those previous. The figures for hogs show a decrease, due to the several large war orders received by some of the western packing firms from the allies. One firm alone is said to have received an order for ham and bacon that called for 350,000 head of hogs. Sheep is one of the outstanding features of the government report. The increase is approximately 30 per cent., which is very gratifying. Many of the smaler farmers of the west have started small flocks of sheep as they have found out that the climate is very suitable to them, provided a certain amount of shelter was supplied during the short periods when the weather might otherwise be too severe.

There are several large flocks in the west, and the success that the owners of these have met with has prompted the smaller farmers to start flocks. As an excellent price was obtained for wool this year, ranging as high as 36 cents a pound, and averaging ten pounds of wool per animal, the industry thus received another impetus. One sheep owner in Alberta was offered $12.00 per head for his entire flock of 6,000 head. He refused the offer and also another of $7.50 per head for 1,600 lambs. A short time after refusing these offers he purchased another 500 ewes.

The report estimates that there are at the present time 2,048,354 cattle in the three western provinces, 565,709 being milch cows and the balance beef and other cattle. This shows an increase of nearly 15 per cent. over 1913, and also the very large number of beef cattle that have been marketed during the past couple of years must be taken into consideration. Many large war orders were filled in Western Canada.

The Dominion and provincial governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway through its agricultural and animal industry branch, have all aided the farmers in every possible way, and have published broadcast literature showing the best results that have been obtained on the various experimental and demonstration farms. The Canadian Pacific has several of these farms throughout the west, with an expert in charge of each, and at every cattle sale these farms are represented by animals of a very high class, both for breeding, milch and beef animals. The experts in charge of these farms will at all times aid in anyway they can the farmer who seeks advice with reference to the best stock to go in for and also the proper way to secure the greatest results

As an instance of the demand for good breeding stock, eight-one head of Shorthorn cattle realized $27,620 at a sale recently held at Calgary, Alta. The top price obtained was $885, which was paid for a thoroughbred bull, while are average price was $340, and when it is known that 65 of these animals were under eighteen months old, it will be seen that they were a fine lot of animals.

While there is no prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of meat as a result of the increased interest displayed by the farmers of the west, the prairies of the Canadian west have unlimited room for the raising of all kinds of livestock, and with the farmers taking a greater interest in livestock than ever before, Canada is destined to play a large part in solving the meat problem which the world now faces, and which is likely to become still more acute at the close of the war when European countries will be buying animals to replenish their herds.

During a particularly nasty dust-storm at one of the camps a recruit ventured to seek shelter in the sacred precincts of the cook's domain. After a time he broke an awkward silence by saying to the cook:

"If you put the lid on that camp kettle you would not get so much of the dust in your soup."

The irate cook glared at the intruder, and then broke out:

"See here, my lad, your business is to serve your country."

"Yes," interrupted the recruit, "but not to eat it."

Shrapnel Was First Used in 1804

Invented by an Officer of English Army and Helped to Rout French at Waterloo

Although more than a century has elapsed since shrapnel was first used in warfare, this year marks the semi-century of its first use on a great scale as one of the most destructive and terrible of missles. Henry Shrapnel, an officer of the British army, invented shrapnel, and it has since been given his name. It was first used in war during the bombardment of the Dutch settlement of Surinam in 1804. Shrapnel were effective in winning several victories for the English in Spain during the Napoleonis war, and shrapnel fire helped to rout the French at Waterloo. In the Crimean war, shrapnel was used not all by the English, and very little by the French. The Civil War in America did not create any great demand for shrapnel shells, although the missle was used by both north and south to some extent. Up to this period shrapnel, while effective on several occasions, was not valued highly by military experts. It was the war between Prussia and Austria half a century ago that brought shrapnel into its own. The Prussians used large quantities of shrapnel in achieveing their speedy victory over the armies of Francis Joseph, and the ordinance experts of Prussia thought so highly of it that immense quantities were made and used during the Franco-Prussian war. Sedan was largely a shrapnel victory, and everywhere the French were decimated by these terrible shells. Since then shrapnel has been one of the main reliances of the artillery of all armies. Its terrible destructiveness was marked by all the military observers at the front during the Russo-Japanese war. French field pieces firing shrapnel were largely responsible for the victories gained by the Balkan allies over the Turks. In the present war shrapnel shells have worked terrible execution.

The Ravages of War

Some facts communicated by Mr. Hayes Fisher, afford striking proof of the toll that the war is making upon Great Britain. There are already in the care of the state 50,000 widows and 100,000 orphans. There are over 70,000 disabled soldiers. Last September 22,000 men were drawing temporary allowances, but these were being gradually thinned and placed on the pension list. Mr. Arthur Henderson, a new minister of pensions, believes disability pensions alone would necessitate an expenditure of $75,000,000 per annum. The case of men entering the army suffering from tuberculosis which developed to incapacity were rather numerous, but provision was being made for them.

Newspapers Suspected in Egypt

Shippers of goods to Egypt have been cautioned by one of the Egyptian railway companies not to use newspapers or magazines as packing material since at times the censorship suspects an ulterior motive when uncensored printed mater enters belligerent lands.

What the War Means

A Calamity for the Dominion if the Enemy Should Win

The following letter written to the Mail and Empire by a citizen of Seaforth, who has given the matter careful study, is worthy of reproduction. Few people have realized what the present war means. Few will even allow themselves to believe that Germany deliberately went to war to conquer the world. It is a lesson the world will have to learn if liberty is to remain to the smaller nations.

Sir,—I have never seen it very clearly stated what would happen. I have been trying to figure what it would mean to the inhabitants of the British possesions in North America, andI think it would be something like this.

The British flag would be hauled down and replaced by the German.

The whole of the British possessions would be declared to be the property of Germany.

The individual owners of part of the territories, whether on the farm, in the towns or villages would be ordered to vacate their holding to make way for Germans.

All the personal chattels, goods and effects of such owners would be confiscated by the German government for their new settlers.

Of course, the Dominion and provincial governments would be swept out of existence, and German government officials installed.

All the government arsenals, dockyards, railways, canals and other public works would be taken possession of by the Germans.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, all other railways and public works would be run by the Germans and the shareholders would lose all their investments in shares and stock in these enterprises.

The telephone lines, the telegraph lines and the Hydro Electric lines, fire and life insurance companies would follow suit.

The moneys in the banks would also be confiscated and their bills put into the furnace to be followed later on by the bills of a Dutsche bank. It would not make a bit of difference whether one had $5 or $10,000 on deposit in a bank, not one cent could be got. Bank stocks would be wiped out of existence, and the only man who would benefit would be the man who was a debtor to a bank.—Seaforth, Ontario, Mail and Empire.

Proposals For Enforced Economy

A lot of talking is being done these days about the desirability of thrift in order that Canada may have the financial resources for doing her duty in the war. The idea is excellent, but there is no need for the thing to be overdone. The money required can be saved without privation, if only the people will exercise prudence and sense.—Winnipeg Telegram.

First Girl: Katherine doesn't understand baseball at all.

Second Girl: She doesn't?

First Girl: No. Why, the other day she went to a game and fell in love with the umpire.—Boston Transcript.

Harrowing Deportation Scenes Depicted

German Savagery at Its Worst in Belgium

An American eye-witness of the fiendish methods employed by German officers in deporting Belgians and French from Belgium and France gives news of a profoundly stirring character. "Unless Germany," he says, "can be induced to abandon her present policy, between two and three hundred thousand Belgians will be deported. I saw one long train of cattle trucks loaded with prospective deportees. Many had resisted, only to feel the German bayonet. Women and children had fought for their menfolk with desperate herceness—clothes tattered, eyes streaming, voices screaming and shouting until hoarse. When the train had been loaded the women and children standing about in the huge crowd suddenly ran on the line in front of the locomotives, threw themselves on the rails, and clung there, shutting their eyes and uttering loud lamentations. Detachments of soldiers pried them loose with bayonets, and forced them clear of the track, when the train moved off towards the German frontier. Another distressing feature of the situation in Belgium arises from the forcible importation of Frenchmen from the provinces of France occupied by Germany. It apprars that the policy of the German government is to work the Belgians in Germany and work the Frenchmen in Belgium. Incidents of the most painful nature are resulting from the impressment of these Frenchmen. Many of them decline to work, declaring, like the Belgians, it is intolerable they should be forced to support a Teutonic war against their own country. In one case some thirty-five Frenchmen, for refusing to work, were tied to trees for twenty-four hours and more. This punishment failed to break their will, and at last they were released.

Wages of Sin

The Parson (to the members of his Sunday school): Now, do you know where all the children go who don't put their pennies in the collection box?

Small Boy: To the picters, sir. —London Opinion.

Satisfactory to Her

Pa: I greatly disapprove of that young Smithson, and one particular reason is his lack of industry in his calling.

Daughter: His calling? Why, papa, he calls seven evenings in the week.—Tit-Bits.

Sympathetic

"Has Higgins a sympathetic nature?"

"In a way. He is honestly sorry for his fellows because so few of them know as much as he does."—Washington Star.

Doctor (examining recruit): And do you always stutter like that?

Recruit: N-n-no, sir. Only w-w-when I t-t-talk.



Nervous & Stress

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors.—Dr Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Don't Have Catarrh

One efficient way to remove nasal catarrh is to treat its cause which in most cases is physical weakness. The system needs more oil and easily digested liquid-food, and you should take a spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after each meal to enrich your blood and help heal the sensitive membranes with its pure oil-food properties.

The results of this *Scott's Emulsion* treatment will surprise those who have used irritating snuffs and vapors.

Get the Genuine SCOTT'S

Sailing Craft Comes Back

The Windjammer, Once Relegated to Oblivion, Is In Demand

It was not so very long ago that any reference, either written or spoken, concerning sailing vessels was an obituary in itself. The "windjammers" were referred to as a type of craft, obsolete and hopelessly worthless. They had been driven home from the seas by the faster moving and more certain steamships and floated as white elephants on their owners' hands until they should rot or rust their way safely into Davy Jones's locker and be forgotten.

Then came the war in Europe and the jump in ocean freight rates. Things changed. So much so in fact that the worthless "windjammer" of three years ago is now a gold mine for its owner. "Anything that will float safely" is the watchword in the maritime world. The sailing ships of all nations have therefore done a "come back" that probably has never been surpassed in any industry. Such vessels no longer change hands for thousands or tens of thousands of dollars. They represent hundreds of thousands and no one is particularly desirous of turning loose his ship unless at an enormous profit.

American shipyards which fifty years ago turned out the fastest sailing vessels plying the seas are again active after lying idle for decades.—Galveston News.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." Mrs. Stilwell is one of thousands of mothers who always keep the Tablets on hand. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she would use nothing else. They are absolutely free from opiates and injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm to the youngest child. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Reinvesting Profits

Modern Dairying Need No Longer Mean Drudgery

If the dairy has been profitable during the last season, and it probably has, a portion at least of the gains should be reinvested in the equipment of the plant and the complement of cattle, unless the business is already one hundred per cent. perfect in this regard. Dairying need no longer mean drudgery, for the drudgery part of it can practically all be done by machine. And it need no longer be guess work, for modern methods, coupled with common sense, have reduced the production of profit to a mere matter of applied arithmetic. The common knowledge of scientific feeding and the availability of practical information along this line has made possible the maximum of production at the minimum cost, and the Babcock test and the milk scales can or will eliminate the unprofitable animal. The constantly increasing urban population provides a sure market at good prices for years to come for the great essential food commodities, milk and its products, and there is every reason to feel that now, more than ever before, the dairy industry must thrive. For this reason the reinvestment of profits in the rehabilitment of the herd and the bringing up to date of the equipment is the wisest plan the dairyman can make.—Successful Farming.

"Fred is joining the 15th Hussars."

"How jolly! Ernest is in the 19th, so they will be next to each other."—London Notes.



Coarse Grains and Roughage are Good Feed

More Profitable to Feed Stockers Than to Let Them Go Cheaply

The large volume of exports of stockers and feeders is a matter for serious consideration. This business has apparently grown up since the advent of herd laws, when homesteaders and farmers have locally found themselves, in the late summer and early fall, short of grass. As a result large numbers of young two-year-old stuff have been dumped on the market at a period when prices tend ordinarily to about the lowest level of the year. Unfortunately as this movement grew, there did not develop any parallel demand for feeders within the country. At the moment, therefore, it would seem to have meant disaster to our cattle business had there not sprung up an alternative market for this class of cattle in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and other States in the Union. In 1915, there were exported from Western Canada to the United States 96,499 head. Of this number probably 70 per cent. were stockers and feeders. At least such was the proportion as between these and the total number exported through the Winnipeg stock yards. That is to say, Canada lost in the neighborhood of 70,000 potential butcher or export cattle through this outlet, notwithstanding that we had at the time, taking the country as a whole, the necessary feed and to spare.

Is this good business? We think not Owing to the slump in prices, on account of big shipments during the early fall months, all that the farmer is usually able to realize for his stocker stuff is from four and a half to five cents a pound. It will be understood that we speak of previous seasons' experience. For very good material he may get more, while for anything under average there is very slow sale. Present advices from St. Paul state that for the time being the stocker and feeder market is slow owing to the hot weather damaging the pastures over a wide area and on account of the rush of harvest work. It may be accepted for a fact that the period in question is anything but a good selling season. In other words, the farmer is obliged to take less than his cattle are intrinsically worth.

This is clearly indicated when it is borne in mind that the feeder, which nets the Canadian farmer by 5 cents a pound, costs the American cattleman practically seven cents to put into his feed lot. The two cents difference is absorbed in speculative profits, transportation charges and commission fees. The Canadian farmer has at his disposal millions of tons of roughage which are wasted every year, and very great quantities of coarse grain which are annually sold to the nearest elevator at a very low price. He would appear to have a great advantage over the American cattle man who has to operate on high-priced land with a large investment in feeding plant and whose feeds cannot be had as cheaply as in this country. Nevertheless, the American farmer puts in his cattle at seven cents a pound and admittedly makes money. Under these circumstances it will be a pity if Western Canada lets such an opportunity pass from her control.

By way of illustration it may be pointed out that a similar situation has been in evidence for years in Eastern Canada in connection with the lamb trade. Periodically during the month of September or early October lambs are rushed to market and, of course, meet the regular and, at times, spectacular drop in price. A six-cent price level in September has frequently risen to an eight or nine cent level in January. Last year lambs sold on the Toronto market in October for eight and a half cents a pound, while in February the quotation had risen to twelve and a half cents a pound.

Moreover, thousands of lambs have regularly been shipped out from Ontario to Buffalo and other United States points in the fall months, at the price then current, while many carloads have been imported in the spring from Chicago or elsewhere, at the customary high level of the spring market. Do we really prefer to sell cheap and buy dear? Whether in the case of lambs in the East or of feeders in the West, such a policy will represent a losing business for our farmers. Until we are able to regulate our marketings by a closer study of market movements and market prices, we shall make little progress or profit in the development of our live stock trade.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Bird Treaty Ratified

Ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insectivorous birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary, which was signed August 16, were exchanged at the State Department at Washington on Dec. 7th by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Secretary of State Lansing. So far as is known, it is the first treaty of the kind ever negotiated.

A Grouch

"He's a chronic grouch."

"Nothing suits him, eh?"

"No. He's never as well or as happy as he might be, and his neighbors are never as sick as they ought to be."

What He Was

The Missus: What are you a man or a mouse?

Hubby: A man, dearie. Were I a mouse, I'd have you on top of that table shrieking for help.

"Why is Clara so angry with the photographer?"

"She found a label on the back of her pictures stating: 'The original of this photograph is carefully preserved.'"



Asquith Entered Politics Early

Abandoned Fine Law Practice to Realize His Boyhood's Ambition

Herbert Henry Asquith as a young pupil in one of the public schools of London took an unusual interest in the doings of Parliament, according to a well authenticated biography. When asked by a schoolmate why this was, he is said to have replied: "Because I am one day going to be Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister." That was forty years ago.

Asquith was born in Yorkshire in 1852, but was brought up in London. His parents intended him to become a lawyer and his studies were planned accordingly, but his chief interest turned to politics. He was graduated from Oxford with a brilliant standing and, entering the legal profession, was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the bar. His practice was extremely profitable, but the rewards had no attraction for him and he sacrificed three-quarters of his income voluntarily to enter politics. He was elected to Parliament by a Scottish constituency in 1886.

Soon he made himself felt. It was a resolution he introduced which brought about the downfall of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. He won his first Cabinet portfolio in 1892, when Gladstone appointed him Home Secretary. This post he held for three years, continuing in office under the Premiership of the Earl of Rosebery.

When the Liberals returned to office in 1905, Asquith became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. When the latter died in 1908, the Liberals did not hesitate about the selection of a successor. They chose Asquith, and he has been premier ever since.

No Prime Minister of Great Britain has ever been confronted with more serious problems than those which the great war forced upon Asquith. He was regarded as the natural selection for the leadership of the Coalition administration.

Asquith has faced much criticism, bitter at times, since the beginning of the war for the manner in which he handled some of its problems, but it has always been admitted, even by his enemies, that, although he is a "hard man," he has worked steadfastly and loyally according to his lights.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

"Tricks in All Trades"

The Agricultural Department is out with a warning against the "veneered" bale of hay:

Veneering consists in feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain.

This is as bad as the stove-piped apple barrel, the sawdust sausage and the basswood ham. Their human imitation is the pious and "benevolent" old rascal who tries to sell you a gold brick. Watch them all.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I would give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If my time I come to near about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,

ERNEST [illegible]

210 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

Bird Statistics

For two years the numbers of birds on certain farms in different parts of the country have been counted. A summary now shows that in the Northeastern States the average farm of 108 acres protects a total of 121 pairs of domestic birds. These are birds of the sorts that farmers should protect. Five acres in Maryland afforded a home for 103 pairs of sixty species. This bird count was made for the purpose of getting definite figures on the value of bird protection on farms, and the importance of providing food and protection for them. Bird lovers can figure out the benefits. The Country Gentleman.

Declined to Worry

"So my daughter has consented to become your wife. Have you fixed the day of the wedding?"

"I will leave that to her."

"Will you have a church or a private wedding?"

"Her mother can decide that."

"What have you to live on?"

"I will leave that entirely to you, sir."—Boston Globe.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago. Adv

Harrowing as an Aid Towards Larger Yields

Demonstration Farm Cultivation Meets Big Response

Harrowing grain when a few inches in height as a means of destroying weeds and increasing the crop yield is advocated more than practiced. That it is a system which is profitable under proper conditions was demonstrated at the Athabasca demonstration farm of the Alberta department of agriculture this season, regarding which the Athabasca Herald says:

"The soil of the demonstration farm is by no means the best in the Athabasca district. In fact, it is away below the average quality. Yet, judging by results obtained this year, we have a valuable object lesson in what can be done by application of scientific principles to agriculture. Manager Farmer gives us the following results of the season's operations:

"Seeding was begun on May 4 and ended on June 16.

"Three acres of fodder corn grew to the height of three feet, when frost-bitten in September.

"Three acres of turnips yielded 27 tons, an average of 9 tons per acre.

"Seventeen acres of barley yielded 500 bushels, an average of 29 7-17 per acre.

"Forty-two acres of oats yielded 1,692 bushels, an average of 10 2-7 bushels per acre.

"Six acres of registered Banner oats yielded 600 bushels, an average of 100 bushels per acre.

"Fifty-two acres of green feed yielded 30 tons.

"All the grain crops were harrowed when 1 to 2 inches high. The Banner oats were harrowed again 4 inches high.

"Barley was seeded at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels per acre; oats, 3 bushels per acre, and green feed 4 bushels."

Difficult for Letters To Follow Wounded

Explanation of Delay in Postal Service to Canadians in Europe

A letter appears in The London Times from Rev. Frank Leight, of Hespeler, Ont., complaining of delay in delivering letters to Canadian wounded from friends in Canada. "One of my sons was wounded at Ypres in June and the other at the Somme in September. The latter had no word from home from mid-September to mid-November, though himself able to write weekly. He was at Etaples a month, at Nottingham about a month. Though we wrote at first through the army post office and afterwards directly to him, he got not a word from home; and the other for nearly two months was without letters, though a note was sent to England."

The Canadian Press inquiries reveal that when a man is wounded, letters for him are sent to the Postal Department at the Canadian Record Office. Their difficulties are considerable in following the migrations of wounded from one hospital to another. For instance, they will remain but one day at a certain hospital, two days at another, and so on. Every effort is made to deal expeditiously with mail in such cases. Correspondents in Canada, however, send letters by the hundred with such addresses as "John Smith, care of Army Post Office, London," whereas the Army Post Office so far as England is concerned, is non-existent and applies only to the army in the field. The greatest care should be taken to have the man's regimental number plainly indicated. The extraordinary congestion in all branches of the main service, civil and military, ought also to be borne in mind.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return, and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

"I understand that your daughter is going to take music lessons."

"Not exactly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We haven't the heart to tell her that her voice sounds terrible, so we're goin' to hire a regular teacher to do it."—Washington Star.

Him: Darling, I would ask you to be my wife, but I'm afraid my income of only $2,000 a year would not be sufficient for us to get along on.

Her: Oh, yes, it would. I can dress on $1,500 a year and we would have all the rest for our living and household expenses.—Indianapolis Star.

A Coming Rockefeller

Willie was small, but he had learned that big things are achieved by dealing with matters in the mass instead of in detail.

"Now," he said to his mother, shortly before Christmas, "I've written a letter asking for what I want, and I think it covers everything."

"That's good," said his mother; "what did you ask for?"

"Two toy shops and a candy store."

Co-operation in Norway

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, 660 of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over $20,000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

Fatal Kindness

Minnie: So sorry to hear of your motor accident!

Lionel: Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through many more.

Minnie: Oh, but I hope not.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Back Up Men Doing The Fighting

More Munitions and Soldiers Are Wanted at Front

"The message which I should like to give to the people of Canada tonight is that we must back those heroic men of our who are fighting for us in the trenches. We must back them with reinforcements to fill the gaps and strengthen the line. We must back them with munitions that will save their lives and shorten the war. We must back them by tenderly caring for those left behind. And we must back them when they return victorious to Canada, which their sacrifices have ennobled and their valor will have saved for ourselves and for our children and the generations which are to come."

This was the keynote of a speech delivered by Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, to an audience that crowded Massey Hall, Toronto, after his trip to England and the battle front. The speaker laid particular stress upon the splendid work being done by Canadian soldiers abroad and also paid high tribute to the people and government of England for the way in which they took care of the men of the Dominion forces, both on the firing line and in England.

The Canadian hospitals in England were doing a great work, said Sir Thomas. He paid particular attention to that of the Waldorf Astors, to whom, he said, Canada owed a great debt of gratitude for what they were doing at Cliveden.

He voiced Canada's determination to carry on the war to a victorious end, and prophesied that it would not end until Germany was prepared to meet the terms of the Allies.

"Canada," said Sir Thomas, "with a heterogenous population of eight millions, scattered over a territory as large as the continent of Europe, has recruited nearly 400,000 of her sons, has transported a quarter of a million overseas and has placed more than one hundred thousand in the forefront of the battle-line of Western Europe.

"Before the war a borrowing nation, she is today financing her own heavy expenditures and in addition is loaning money to the Mother Country to aid her finance on this side of the Atlantic.

"Canada, before the war, with an adverse international trade balance of $300,000,000 today has a favorable balance, which for the current year will reach at least five hundred million dollars and probably more.

"When I left England the authorities there looked forward to no early termination of the war. The opinion of Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, appeared to be that we were no more than half-way through. But never has the national spirit been more indomitable. Whether the struggle that lies before us is short or long, they will see it through.

"All the circumstances surrounding the peace proposals were such as to create profound suspicion.

"Peace," he said, "a lasting peace, is the goal of our desire—the aim of all our policy—the greatest national asset which the British Empire can possess."

The western front, according to Sir Thomas, is the decisive theatre of the war, and that there Germany would be defeated. Any peace proposals must come from a thoroughly beaten foe. They must offer reparation for monstrous wrongs, expiation for unspeakable crimes. They must offer security for the peace of the future.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

What It Was

An officer lately returned from Alexandria brings home a story of the British soldier's humor. A certain curio-collecting captain had prevailed upon two privates to move his effects. They managed everything save a weighty packing-case, which defied their united efforts. As they paused to wipe the sweat from their brows one asked:

"What the deuce is in it, Bill?"

"I' Pyramids," answered Bill, promptly.—Tit-Bits.

"William, you weren't listening to what I said."

"Er—what makes you think that, darling?"

"I asked you if you could let me have five pounds, and you smiled and said: 'Yes, dearest'!"

"Miss Norah, if it wasn't for Terrence O'Brien that do be courtin' ye, I'd be after havin' somethin' to say to ye mesilf th' night."

"It's very considerate ye are, Mr. Mulligan, but did ye niver hear that prisint company is always accipted?"

"And how are you, Robinson?"

"Like the weather report."

"Changeable?"

"No, dry, with little or no change."

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & Co., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

Dominion and United States Protect Birds

International Treaty Has Been Arranged Between Them

An international treaty providing for the protection of the migratory birds has been arranged between Canada and the United States. Details of the agreement is made public by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who has had charge of the negotiations for Canada.

The matter was first taken up at Washington in 1914, and the movement has received the support of the departments of agriculture in both countries and the commission of conservation of Canada.

The chief aim of the agreement is to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of wild fowl and other migratory birds on both sides of the boundary. It has been agreed to restrict the open season for all such birds to 3 1-2 months. The open season must fall between September 1 and March 10.

The prohibition of spring shooting on both sides of the boundary also has been agreed to, and the international shipment of birds will be prohibited.

The treaty has received the warm approval of sportsmen and of all associations for the protection of wild fowl.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Americans Look to Canada And Russia for Seed

Ruling Price for Good Wheat May Be Over Two Dollars

Already a note of warning is sounded about the spring wheat seed. Land owners are quoted as declaring that the supply is not sufficient, and that unless Canada can come to the rescue importations must be brought from Russia. Some organizations of farmers have appealed to the federal authorities to effect the release of a supply of Russian wheat for import. If local supplies should prove sufficient, it looks like a ruling price of $2 to $2.25. If ever a bumper crop had been needed it was this year, and it failed to materialize in the aggregate. Every possible effort, even of extraordinary character, should be made to restore the equilibrium between supply and demand. Only students of the commercial situation glimpse the tremendous expansion in domestic requirements alone, under the influence of a nation of toilers at work under increased and increasing wages.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

More Duties Given Military Hospital Commission

Sending the Canadian Wounded to the Dominion

Hitherto the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada has only had to deal with soldiers in the convalescent stage. From now on patients will be sent home to Canada as soon as they can travel without risk. A very large number of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded now in England will come under the new rule.

This change involves a great increase in the commission's work and these "bed cases" can only be brought over by degrees. Accommodation has already been secured for more than 1,600 at various centres, including: Winnipeg, general hospital, 100; Edmonton, Strathcona hospital, 150; Vancouver, general hospital, 300.

In British Columbia, the Esquimalt convalescent hospital is now to be supplemented by Rest Haven, a building erected as a sanatarium before the war, at Sydney, about 20 miles from Victoria. It will house 200 men, or double the number at Esquimalt. In the same province the acquisition of Sunny View, near Kamloops, adds 20 to the accommodation for consumptives.

There, 2,601 invalided soldiers, under the commission's guardianship at the beginning of this month, classified as follows: Convalescent hospitals, 1,201 in-patients and 811 out-patients.

Tuberculosis sanatoria, 459 in-patients and 27 out-patients.

Insane asylums, 28.

In view of the rapid growth of the commission's work, Dr. W. W. Chipman has been appointed medical inspector of hospitals to assist Lieut.-Col. A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., the medical superintendent.



Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK - PROPRIETOR
R. W. GLOVER - MANAGING EDITOR

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

For fourteen days the German submarine campaign has been in full swing, and although full figures of the losses brought about thereby are not available, the indications are that it has not been the success imagined by its sponsors. One month was the limit set for the starvation of the people of the British Isles by the Germans. Half that time has elapsed and yet there appears to be no suggestion of a panic among the people. From being the bolt from the blue of two weeks ago the campaign has settled down into a rather more than usual annoyance that has to be dealt with, and it is rather more than likely that in a short time it will dwindle down to nothing out of the ordinary because it has been dealt with.

Figures have been produced to show that to be effectual in its purpose, 33,000 tons of shipping must be sent to the bottom every day for 120 days. Against this, Lloyd's report an average loss for four days of 20,250 tons a day. Wide of the necessary amount as this is, it is nevertheless significant, and even the greatest mercantile nation cannot afford losses of such magnitude when its civil and military existence depends upon its overseas communications.

The loss may not be so great as to threaten that existence, but it is going to have a great effect economically, that is, on available supplies in the country, and it is well to keep in mind the fact that while the submarine peril will be dealt with more or less effectively, total repression may take a far longer time than is imagined. There is little doubt that up to the present a large number of the enemy submarines have either been captured or destroyed; the vigilance of the naval authorities will be well able to deal with them; eventually we all hope, it will be definitely stopped. But such a thing cannot be brought about in any short period. There is bound to be some length of time elapse before they are thwarted. And therefore the temporary seriousness of the situation devolves for settlement upon the politicians just as much as upon the Admiralty. The real trouble will have to be dealt with by the food controller; he is the one who is really fighting against the submarine menace. The large majority of people are under the impression that only the navy can and does deal with the situation, quite overlooking the fact that Germany is striking a blow at England's economic power. While the navy is the outside guardian of the people, it is only attending to the ships reaching the harbours, but when the food has reached its destination there is the work, which is just as important, of controlling it.

SPRING AND SANITATION

Hard winters are providential in small prairie towns, for not only do they relieve us of any great worry about sanitation when the frost is with us, but the let us be awakened to what has to be done when the thaw comes along. The recent warmer weather has demonstrated this, for people are beginning to air complaints about this or that location and hunt up councillors to see what can be done in these matters. A very worthy move, and although it is a little early to undertake practical operations in that direction, it is not too early to begin forming some definite plans for dealing with the situation when the spring really does come. There are many matters needing attention; one is the waste water from the laundries, others, the domestic sanitary arrangements, the gathering and removal of garbage which has been accumulating all winter the strict utilizing of the nuisance ground instead of allowing refuse to be dumped anywhere on the townsise, and the disposal of slop water.

All these are matters which crop up every year, and we reap according to the manner in which we deal with them; neglect will bring sickness and unsightliness in its train, strict watchfullness will give us the opposite result: which shall we choose?

In the first place, of course, we look to the health officer and council for guidance in these matters. It is their part to set the rules to which we as ratepayers ought to adhere, and the sooner consideration from that quarter is given to the matter the better. Then it devolves upon the ratepayers themselves to see that the rulings of the council are carried into effect. Heretofore we were prone to overlook this latter essential, perhaps through carelessness on our part, perhaps because the village has lacked the services of an efficient town man. But from whatever cause, it is time that a fresh start was made and the village kept in a state of healthiness and cleanliness. Up to the present we have escaped more by good luck than good management as far as anything beyond regulations and by-laws was concerned. Our health officer in the past has worked hard with little encouragement. This year we ought to see better co operation between the authorities and the ratepayers.

NOTES

The hockey match between Stavely and Vulcan at Claresholm on Thursday was significant for the fact that there was a losing of temper among the players. This was not confined to our opponents, otherwise we might regard it indulgently and moralize on the weakness of human nature,—ourselves excepted,—as is the way with moralists. Some of our own men lost their tempers, and badly, too. While we have no intention of reading them a lesson we merely wish to point out to them that a hockey match is not an individual affair, and when a player enters a team he does so on the unspoken understanding that the honour of that team is shared by himself in common with the rest of the members. Whatever one does is reflected on the team; if he scores a goal it is for Vulcan and if he loses his temper because he cannot score and begins to fight, it is for Vulcan just the same. So far the public have been willing to support the team because it was good and clean, but they want hockey, not scrapping.

So far nothing in the nature of an overt act has arisen to bring the United States into hostilities with Germany, although Washington is keeping the strictest watch for anything which Germany would force upon her. Germany is understood to have made overtures to the United States suggesting that the two nations discuss ways and means of preventing actual war between them. But President Wilson is pursuing a policy of watchful waiting, not desiring war but firm in his purpose of unholding the rights of the American nation. Viewed from a general standpoint, Germany seems to have been brought to book through the United States' action, for the shipping of the latter has so far gone unmolested, and none of her citizens lives have been lost. She may, of course, alter this to suit her own purposes at any time, but at present it looks as if a united stand, similar to that of the United States, taken by the rest of the neutrals, would have rendered the submarine blockade ineffectual.

Special Invitation

To the Ladies of Vulcan and surrounding district to call and see our big range of

Fancy Muslins

SAT., FEB. 17th

These are the Latest Spring Materials

H. W. Reeves

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. M. Clark, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

Wm. Bowie, N. G.
W. D. Allan, Sec'y.

Professional Cards

For Information Regarding Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

AUCTIONEER
H. E. ELVES
Provincial Licence
For dates phone at my expense
P. O. Box No. 51 Vulcan
AND LOMOND

Clarence Davis
Auctioneer
Live Stock and Farm Sales a Specialty
Champion, Alberta
See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

PETER GILLESPIE
Suits Made to Measure
French Dry Cleaning
VULCAN, ALBERTA

C. H. Wheeler
Painter and Paperhanger
Apply to McCrae's Boarding House, Vulcan, Alberta

George L. Jacques
Undertaker and Embalmer
Modern Equipment
VULCAN, ALBERTA

JACK THOMPSON
AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

B. C. RESTAURANT
Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication o this advertisement will not be paid for —64388

R. W. Glover
Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

Herbert J. Maber
Solicitor and Barrister
Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN - - ALBERTA
Phone 44

DENTISTRY
Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

MICHAEL AARON
Teacher of Pianoforte
Teaches in Reid Hill every Friday and Vulcan every Satuday
Phone 46 for dates.
Calgary Studio Alexandra Apartments

Miss Rinehart
Obstetrical Nurse
Phone Champion R 602
P. O. Kirkaldy, Alberta

PIANO VOICE CULTURE
Miss Ella Gibbons
CALGARY
Will visit Vulcan every Friday and Saturday to give lessons in the above. Address enquiries to Mrs. G. McQueen, Vulcan, Alta.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

When The Children Rush In From School,

and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with



CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

"Twill be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should.
The most delicious of table syrups for Griddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cake and especially for Candy making.
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.
At all grocers. Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" shows the new and right way to make a lot of good things. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office. It's free.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, PORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.
226W

Zeppelins Afraid of Paris

Protection so Complete That a Raid Would Be Futile

Some interesting facts bearing upon the immunity of Paris from attack by German airships have been recorded. The Germans are well aware that any airship that succeeds in evading the local defences must run the gauntlet of swarms of areoplanes and scores of guns on re-crossing the French front. There are aeroplanes of every type in the Paris aerodromes that can be used against hostile air craft. The huge ranges of sheds house hunting planes, armed with machine-guns and able to travel at a speed that sounds fantastic when expressed in figures. There are machines whose special business it would be to locate the enemy for the fighters. There is the very powerful machine mounting a small gun which was used in the Champagne offensive.

There are machines equipped with special weapons for special emergencies. There is here to be seen every device of which an airman can make use against another, whether he fly in a machine lighter or heavier than air.

The men who will use these weapons are airmen trained not only to use their machines but positively to juggle with them. They loop the loop as naturally as a fish swims. They fly upside down. They stand on their heads or their tails and turn round a couple of times like dancing Dervishes before resuming the normal level of flight. And, in addition to their complete mastery of the art of flight, they are skilled in aerial warfare and used to meeting enemy planes in the air.

A Self-Sustaining Prison

Prison Labor Used in a Scheme of Intensive and Field Farming

A self-sustaining prison is an institution to be hoped for, but which few expect to find. A close approach to it, however, is to be found in the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. The problem of employing prison labor has there been worked out in a scheme of intensive and field farming.

On the prison farm this year there were harvested 7,083 bushels of potatoes, the area planted being about 27 acres. Four acres of turnips yielded 103,113 pounds; four acres of carrots 88,031 pounds, 1 1-2 acres of beets 23,265 pounds, and 1 1-2 acres of white carrots 28,704 pounds. On one acre, 10,445 pounds of parsnips were dug, while another acre in cabbage yielded 7,580 pounds. In addition to this, there were raised 890 pounds of rhubarb, 1,600 pounds of radishes, 1,600 pounds of lettuce and 670 pounds of celery.

The farm comprises 205 acres. Part of this being timber land, extra crop room on the other side of the Saskatchewan river was leased. The total amount of grain raised this year was 4,280 bushels of oats and 1,016 bushels of barley. Fifteen tons of hay were cut, in addition to 26 tons of green feed. Thirty-six tons of timothy hay were cut on a neighboring farm, and thirty tons of wild hay put up on the school lands adjoining the farm to the east.

Last year, nine sows were purchased for $125, from which several litters have been obtained, the valuation of the live and slaughtered stock ition of the live and slaughtered stock which is not a bad result from a small investment. Three cows are kept on the farm for milk.

Birth and Environment

Environment Has as Much to Do With Formation of Character as Birth or Race

When there was some talk of Bonar Law being Prime Minister, he was described as a Canadian, but we cannot say that our hearts swelled with pride at the prospect. He is not really a Canadian. He was born here, but all the formative years of his life were spent in Great Britain. In the same way a boy born in Great Britain and coming out to Canada at twelve years of age, is a Canadian by the time he is as old as Bonar Law, or sooner.

Environment has as much to do with the formation of character as birth or race. The Englishman is a product of environment. He was at home on the sea because he was an islander. He became an explorer and a colonist because his island home was too small to allow scope for his energy.

Under new surroundings men acquire a new point of view. The Canadian in Saskatchewan is in many respects different from the Ontario Canadian. Nationality is a blend, of which the elements are environment and race.—Toronto Star.

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and if not attended to endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by the best worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.

Why Trees Are Cut Down

The trees in Great Britain are not being felled altogether because of the demand for lumber. In many parts of the country, and particularly in the counties surrounding London, the necessity has arisen because of the need of landing ground for aviators. A farmer in one of these counties had some beautiful old oaks destroyed by the fall of an aeroplane, resulting in the death as well of the airman. The farmer appealed to the War Office, complaining bitterly about the loss to the beauty of his property. The War Office courteously replied that his appeal would receive immediate attention, and within a few hours of the receipt of the letter a gang of Canadian foresters landed on the farmer's estate and cleared the whole estate of trees. That farmer will not be in a hurry to write to the War Office again.

Japan is actually worrying over what she is going to do with her money. Her specie reserve has long since passed the 600,000,000,000 yen mark.

She: That scar on your head must be very annoying.
He: Oh, it's next to nothing.

CHILBLAINS
Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & CO., Prop'rs. WAPELLA, ONT.

England Free of Gypsies

Wandering Bands Have All Been Forced to Work

The last remnants of a gypsy band that has wandered aimlessly about England for years was rounded up in Sheffield recently, one man being mustered into the army and three others imprisoned for petty thefts. The Scotland Yard men, who trailed and finally caught the wanderers, believe they have put an end to the gypsy business, at least for the duration of the war.

Before the conscription law became effective there were hordes of gypsies and van dwellers in England and Scotland. Practically all of them are now either serving with the army or doing war work.

Dairy Progress in the West

In the nine years ending with 1915 the output of creamery butter in Alberta increased from one and a half million pounds to nearly seven and a half millions. In the nine years ending 1916 the output of the same product in Saskatchewan jumped from 66,246 pounds to 2,500,000 pounds. A proposal is now under consideration looking to the amalgamation of the seventeen creameries in Saskatchewan under one management.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Among the reforms advocated in Great Britain with the object of lowering the cost of living, is the non-consumption of bread until it has been four days old; the abolition of afternon and "pink" teas, the nationalization of shipping, and the enforced rearing of poultry.

Asthma No Longer Dreaded. The dread of renewed attacks from asthma has no hold upon those who have learned to rely upon Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. So safe do they feel that complete reliance is placed on this true specific with the certainty that it will always do all that its makers claim. If you have not yet learned how safe you are with this preparation at hand, get it today and know for yourself.

Gasoline Engines for Russia

That the Russians have made extensive plans for establishing easily adjustable rail communication between various divisions of their fighting armies and between the armies and the supply bases, is shown by the fact that the Russian government has ordered 350 liquid-feed locomotives of a special type from a Philadelphia locomotive works. These tractors weigh seven and a half tons each and run on tracks approximately 29 1-2 inches wide. These narrow-gauge tracks can be moved about easily. According to Russian officials the engines may be used in the trenches as well as at the rear. Each has a pulling capacity of from 25 to 50 tons, depending on the condition of the track.—Popular Mechanics.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Registered Telegraphic Addresses

The proposal made recently by the British postmaster-general, that telephone subscribers should use their telephone numbers as registered telegraphic addresses, is a plan so simple that one wonders why it was never thought of before. And yet, it is difficult to avoid feeling some little regret over the fact that the general adoption of such a scheme would, at once, do away with a wonderful field for the exercise of ingenuity. The analysis of a telegraphic address, and the triumphal discovery of the manner of its development, furnish momentary interest for many people. There is, of course, the prosaic method of simply using the name of a person, a house or a street spelt backwards; but there are many who scorn such common expedients, and take unto themselves addresses eloquent of thought and full of history.—Vancouver Province.

An Industrious Knitter

"I never saw a more industrious woman than that Mrs. Crum," the teacher remarked before the Kentucky mountain boys and girls gathered at the school dinner table. "Why, even when I meet her on the road she pulls her yarn and needles out of her pockets and goes to knitting."

Teacher's manifestations of surprise brought forth a volley of ejaculations from the children, each of whom had mother, aunt or cousin who was equally ardent at wool working.

"Oh, exclaimed one little fellow, reaching the climax of the discussion, "I had a grandmother who was the knittiest woman I ever knowed. She used to take her knitting to bed with her, and every few minutes she woke up and throwed out a pair of socks."

"Beauty is but skin deep."
"Exactly, but the girl with it has all the other girls skinned to death."—Baltimore American.

The United States produces nearly $5,000,000 worth of natural mineral waters a year.

Boy Scout Notes

Distribution of Proficiency Badges in British Columbia

Interesting figures are now available showing the distribution of proficiency badges for the past year in British Columbia. During the year a total of 648 badges were awarded and the lists show that the most popular is the Ambulance badge. This seems to be the one badge that stands out amongst all the others throughout Canada. Perhaps it is on account of the Boy Scouts' motto "Be Prepared" and that "First Aid to the Injured" appears to be the best way in which to be of service to others. Following this badge in popularity is the Cooks, Cyclist, Carpenter, Swimmer, Naturalist, Fireman, Missioner, Musician, Handyman and Marksman. Of the foregoing list five are King's Scout badges. Service to the Country is therefore foremost in a Scout's thought.

In British Columbia there is one of the finest Sea Scout troops which uses the late Robert Louis Stevenson's ship "The Casco" as a training ship. Sea Scouts have won an enviable name for themselves during this war and many are to be found in His Majesty's Navy, where they are serving with distinction. Boy Jack Cornwell of the Chester, who stuck to his post in the Battle of Horn Reef off Jutland, though mortally wounded, is a shining example of devotion to duty. He was a Sea Scout.

In Canada there is ample scope for the amateur photographer. Boy Scouts may earn a proficiency badge for this very useful and interesting hobby. Most boys nowadays are possessors of cameras of some description and delight in taking snapshots. Why not go further and develop and finish the films and be more than repaid for the work necessary. The Photographer's badge requires that a boy must take, develop and print 12 separate subjects, three interiors, three portraits, three landscapes, and three instantaneous "action" photos; and have a knowledge of the theory and use of lenses, the construction of cameras, and the action of developers. Magazines and other periodicals are glad to secure good snapshots and Boy Scouts will find it a profitable as well as interesting hobby.

Useless Husbands

In a certain provincial town where everything is up-to-date and the people are always planning some new scheme, a shocking thing happened.

One of the popular society women announced a "white elephant party."

Every guest was to bring something that she could not find use for and yet too good to throw away.

The party, however, would have been a great success but for the unlooked-for development which broke it up.

Eleven of the 19 women brought their husbands.—Chicago Tribune.

A little Presbyterian church in a Scotch community apparently was not as prosperous as it should have been, so the synod at its annual meeting called for a general report. In due time the following was received: "Church extension, none; new members, none; new professions of faith, none; collections, none: salary paid the preacher, none. Pray for us that we may hold our own during the coming year."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

He—You have a wonderful voice.
She—Do you think so?
He—Indeed, yes. Else it would have been worn out long ago.—London Saturday Journal.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

Cobden's Warning in 1862.

In view of the attention now being given to the vital question of national food supply it is of interest to recall the words of Richard Cobden in a speech at Rochdale, on October 29, 1862: "I doubt the wisdom—I certainly doubt the prudence—of a great body of industrial people allowing themselves to continually live in dependence upon foreign powers for the supply of food and raw material, knowing that a system of warfare exists by which at any moment, without notice, without any help on their part or means of prevention, they are liable to have the raw material and the food withdrawn from them—cut off from them suddenly—without any power to resist or hinder it.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.
St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

A professor of medicine asked one of his students in class how much of a certain medicine should be administered to the sufferer.

"A tablespoonful," answered the young man.

In about a minute, however, he raised his hand and said: "Professor, I would like to change my answer to that question."

The doctor took out his watch. "My young friend," he remarked, "your patient has been dead forty seconds."

Safety First

Wife (at midnight)—John, there's a burglar in the house. He's coming up the front stairs.

Hub—Then we'll go down the back stairs. There's no need of our being crowded when there's plenty of room.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Probable Duration of War

The Earl of Derby, who is a keen observer of war conditions, and who is in a position to know how things are moving, says that only a fool would prophecy as to the probable duration of the war. The British people are growing more determined to continue the fight to a satisfactory conclusion, he states, while "on the whole the Germans appear equally determined." Plainly the distinguished statesman in question thinks that it is going to be a struggle to a finish, which, barring rebellions and famine and such things, probably means a very long way.—Montreal Gazette.

TRY THEM
The next time you suffer with headache, indigestion, biliousness or loss of appetite, try—
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

When buying your Piano Insist on having an
Otto Higel Piano Action

STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, - CANADA

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO.
TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES either No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. POUDRE Co. 36 SHERMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.


BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use only injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California



High Blood Pressure

When your case becomes complicated and medicines fail, the doctor makes a test of the blood pressure, fearing that there may be something wrong with the condition of the kidneys and the action of the heart.

He realizes that when the kidneys fail to filter the poisons from the blood that there will be a hardening of the arteries, and when the pressure of blood comes on they will snap like so much deteriorated rubber-tubing—the result is a clot of blood on the brain, hemorrhage in the heart, or wherever the weak point may be.

But why allow this condition to be reached when you can so readily regulate the action of the liver and kidneys by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Troubles of this nature have their beginning when, from over-eating or lack of exercise, the liver goes wrong, and throws an undue burden on the kidneys. Headaches, biliousness, constipation and indigestion give due warning, and by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills there need be no further trouble.

The liver is awakened to action, the bowels regulated, and the kidneys strengthened in their all-important work by purifying the blood and thereby preventing pain and serious disease. This is the greatest of family medicines, because of the host of ills that are relieved and prevented by keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels healthy and active.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

528

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

TO LAND OWNERS

If your land is for sale, list it with us, as we are preparing our sales list. No matter what the price is, or the terms, we will be glad to handle it for you. We have a number of buyers on hand now, and you will do well to communicate with us at once.

Arthur Mitchell & Company

HAY For SALE

A quantity of Timothy Baled Hay For Sale

I have taken over the livery business of R. Conlin, and am open to attend to your every want when you come to town.

Palace Livery and Feed Stables
A. A. WITSO, Proprietor

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

20 HEAD, Including 15 Mares

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th

Delaney & Armstrong's Barn, LOMOND

Terms Cash. Sale Commences at 1 o'clock sharp

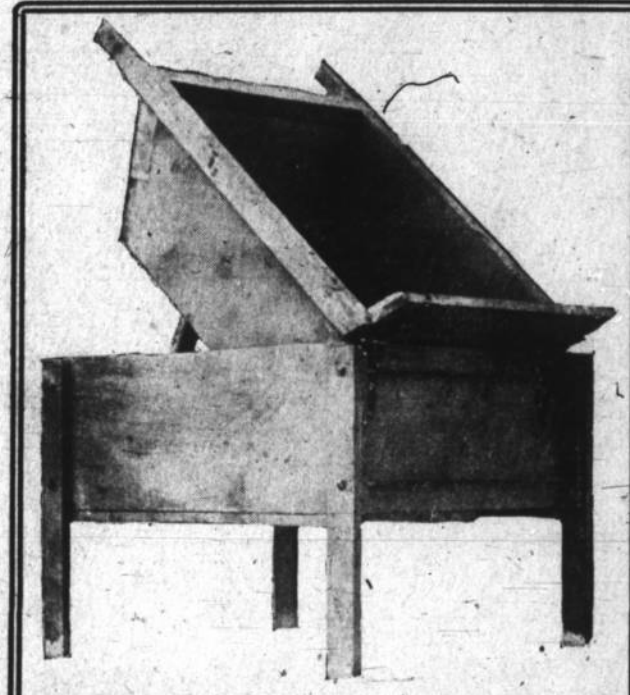
H. E. ELVES, Auctioneer

2 Household Necessities

Just what you have been looking for for years. A Hand Vacuum Cleaner at the right price - **6.50**

A Gasoline Sad Iron, a time and money saver **5.50**

GEO. E. PETTMAN



"Ideal Grain Pickler"

And Germinator. The latest, easiest, fastest, most durable and complete one-man machine on the market. Submerges all the grain; can be operated in a wagon. No parts to get out of order.

Price $10.00, f.o.b. Your Station

Manufactured and Sold by

THE VULCAN WOODWORKERS

Makers of Anything that's Made of Wood

N. SULLIVAN, Manager

THE BETTER SEED GRAIN MOVEMENT

As an aid to the farmers of Alberta, the Seed and Weed Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has made arrangements with the College of Agriculture at the University of Alberta to have any seed samples submitted carefully tested, and and a report mailed. The report will show the percentage of vital seeds in the grain from which the sample has been taken, and the farmer can thus be guided as the amount of seed to sow per acre.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that each farmer should take steps to assure himself of the possession of sufficient seed of the known vitality to meet his needs. In a bulletin which the Department sent out to farmers, it makes several excellent suggestions to guide them in the choice of the grain from which to choose their their seed. Amongst others, it requests the farmer to submit his ssmple of seed grain as early as possible, as it takes at least ten days to make a proper test aud the seeding station is overrushed during the last month before seeding.

It also suggests in the bulletin that the samples be taken from several parts of the bin if it is a large one and these samples be mixed and another sample taken from the mixture. The grain should be cleaned before being submitted.

The effects of the course adopted by the Department of Agriculture should be noticeable in a much better quality of grain yield throughout the province, and this will, of course, result in the farmers receiving better prices for their yield. Alberta will be one of the biggest sources of seed supply this year for the rest of the continent, and every precantion is being taken to maintain the excellent quality of the northern-grown wheat, oats, barley and flax seed for which this province is already famous.

BRANT NEWS

Mr. Telleson returned home from the States on Friday.

Mr Donelly and Mr. Moffat visited Calgary last week.

Mr. Berringer returned home on Saturday, accompanied by his sister.

Mrs. Wilbur Naggles returned home on Wednesday from Ontario.

Mrs. Telleson was conveyed to Calgary a week ago, suffering from appendicitis.

A good audience attended the entertainment Friday evening in spite of the cold weather.

Mr. Allison visited Calgary on Friday for eye treatment. He is continuing good progress.

The Peace school has been closed for a few days owing to the sickness of the teacher, Miss Clarke.

Mrs. Olsen has been spending a week with her daughter. Mrs. Horsefield. in Calgary.

A dance in aid of the Brant orchestra was held on Wednesday night, in the school house.

Miss McClue has been remaining in town over week ends, instead of driving out home, during the colder weather. Much satisfaction is expressed with her work in the day school.

LOST—About December 20th, one red heifer calf, muzzle mark on left jaw, white spots on each flank and few white spots on back, also white spot on each front leg. Finder please notify Fred Smith, Vulcan. 24-3t

ESTRAY from Snake Creek district, one black filly, two years old. Branded SC on right jaw. Little white on one hind foot.

$5 reward for information regarding whereabouts of same. Alex McIntyre, Vulcan. 23-T3

New Spring Apparel

NOW COMING

ALL the newest goods in Wash Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Palm Beach Cloths, Shirtings, Flanneletts, etc. A full stock of new Curtain Muslins, prices per yard from - - - - - - - - - - 20c to $1.00

Beautiful middie blouses at 1.00 up

First showing of voile and fancy spring blouses.

Bias corsets, exclusive agents. We will hold a corset demonstration shortly, our new stock now in.

Men's Wear.

Our men's wear is now arriving. We have a full line of work pants, overalls, smocks, work shirts, Bob Long Gloves, Underwear, etc. Sole agents for the Famous 'Faultless' brand overalls and 'Bob Long' gloves. We handle nothing but the best.

Our entire stock of staple and fancy groceries is at your disposal. All the finest groceries on the market and at prices to suit the closest buyer. We sell the best and purest goods we can buy.

Pure Honey in 2 1-2 and 5 lb. tins
Pure Maple Syrup
Mrs. Eamaus Jelly
" " Grape Fruit Marmalade
No. 1 Apples from 1.75 to 2.25
Sole agents for Purity Flour
Royal Household Flour

Pure Jams, all kinds
Moir's Chocolates
Naval Oranges, per dozen 25c
Dill Pickles
Tomatoes, per case 4.50
Choice Raisins, per pkg. 15c
Cleaned Currants, per pkg. 20c

ONE PRICE CASH STORE

BUCK & HOWSON

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 8, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

Help Shorten the War

Join the Royal Navy

Let not the Navy, now of all times be hampered by the lack of men!

The first urgent appeal to Canadians to join the Royal Navy was made three months ago. The need is greater today than it was then. Previous sea experience is not necessary to join this most attractive and essential branch of the service.

Men of British parentage, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight years may join today and leave immediate for overseas service

Ask particulars from any Bank Manager in Alberta, or

E. H. WILSON
10035 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

J. S. NICHOLL
Medicine Hat

J. A. IRVINE
Leeson-Lineham Blk., Calgary

F. W. DOWNER
Lethbridge

HORSES

Farmers wanting horses for Spring Work cannot do better than see me before buying.

A large quantity of good TIMOTHY HAY for sale in carload lots if required.

Agent for the Dodge Bros. Cars

Vulcan Livery Stables
R. E. DODDS, Proprietor

It Will PAY YOU to Patronise
Advocate Advertisers
Read Their Ads Carefully

You figure on the train bringing in your goods to the depot. We will figure with you to bring them to your door.

Phone 60
Alberta Dray and Transfer
J. L. SLOANE, Prop. Vulcan, Alberta

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Tinsmith, Steam Fitter and Plumber
Specialities of all Kinds of Heating, etc.
Estimates Submitted

Call and see your local man if you contemplate installing modern improvements.
Distance no object, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Agent for Red Jacket Pumps

If you are thinking of buying a

PIANO

See me. I am agent for the MARTIN ORME
New Scale Williams and Schiller Pianos.

T. SHAW, Vulcan, Alberta

Notice

WE beg to advise our customers that we are open again for business on the old stand, with a good stock to handle your requirements with fresh stock arriving daily.

IRVINGS, Ltd.

SPANISH NOTE STRONG AND VERY DIGNIFIED

Cannot Accept Legality of Germany's Exceptional Methods of War

The Spanish government's reply to Germany's submarine war zone note is a firm and dignified protest against it. It declares that Germany's decision to close completely certain sea routes is outside the legal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany hopes to have Spain's help to avoid more loss of life, it must be understood that Spain, while ready at the proper time to lend the initiative in support of the establishment of peace, cannot accept the legality of exceptional methods of war.

STILL IN DOUBT ABOUT PROHIBITION VOTE

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 7.—According to a cable received tonight at the headquarters of the anti-prohibition forces, the preliminary inquiry held with regard to the charge laid by the prohibition agent in London of irregularities in connection with the taking of the vote among the soldiers at the front, was held in London and concluded this afternoon. The cable states that no substantiation of the charges was presented, but that every opportunisy will be given to both sides to conduct further investigations The cable stated further that the result of the count would be cabled later, and local anti-prohibition workers have been waiting expectantly for some word of the result.

DAILY WAR BILL IS NOW 15 MILLION

London, Feb. 12.—The average daily expenditure of Great Britain is now £5,790,000, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer announced in the House of Commons today. The Chancellor said the total expenditure since the beginning of the war was £4,200,000,000. At the end of the current year the national debt would stand between £3,800,000,000 and £3,900,000,000. Advances to the Allies and the Dominions would be approximately £390,000,000. The number of applications and the amount applied for by the general public for the new loan, the chancellor said, were larger than ever before.

LARGE AMERICAN ARMY

An army of nearly 18,000,000 men could be called to the colors of the United States if necessary according to a carefully prepared estimate made public in New York by the executive committee on national defence. Of this number 10,535,944 are between the ages of 18 and 45 years and are now physically fit for service in the field it was said.

In addition to this vast mobile force, the committee declared that if the French standard of 1910 should be applied 690,000 men who annually reach military age in the United States would be fit for service. By the German standard, as applied in 1910, the United States would have 459,000 physically fit young men reaching military age annually.

Anyone seeing horses bearing this brand on right shoulder are asked to report whereabouts of same to Arthur Mitchell, Vulcan, Alberta.

WANTED—Room and board by young lady in Vulcan. Apply to Advocate office, Vulcan.

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering
F. SMART - - Vulcan

GEORGE TODD
BRAND READER
Owner of Horses branded YL on right shoulder. Vulcan, Alberta.

FARMS FOR SALE

If you are going to buy a farm in Alberta tell us what you want. We may have exactly what you are looking for.

If you want to sell your farm tell us about it and ask for our listing form. If you have a good proposition we may be able to put you in touch with a buyer.

LOUGHEED & TAYLOR, LTD.
Farm Lands Department
Calgary

Farmers

Keep your stock well supplied with water. We have a large range range of

TANK HEATERS

of all sizes and descriptions on hand. Call and inspect. Call and inspect them.

Vulcan Co-Operative Company, Ltd.

ROYAL CAFE
Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Queen Cafe
Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VUCAN, - - Alberta

HARNESS

Horse Blankets, Whips Robes, Sweat Pads Collars, etc.

Harness from 31.00 set up
Blankets from 2.25 each up

Harness Repairing
Neatly and Promptly Done

T. J. BUTLER
Vulcan, Alberta

When you are in need of help, send your orders to
J. R. ROBERTS
Employment Agency
108a Ninth Ave. West
Opp. C.P.R. Depot
Phone M5881, Calgary

Money to Loan

The Trust and Guarantee Company, Ltd.
Calgary • Alberta

We Get You Highest Grain Prices

—maintain a perfectly equipped selling organization in constant touch with market prices and conditions.

It is to our interests to work together; we mutually profit when we secure for you the highest prices possible.

We handle grain on consignment or give track quotations.

This Company was founded by the Farmers of Alberta in 1913 and is farmer organized, owned and controlled, for their own protection and benefit.

Let us prove what valuable service we can render you in successfully marketing your grain. See our Agent.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited
320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary
You are cordially invited to visit our Calgary Offices at any time.
17

We are now open for business in our new yards at
Kirkaldy
We carry everything in the BUILDING LINE

Beaver Lumber Co.
LIMITED

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

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JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872



SAVE for
War Saving Certificates
OUR Savings Department will help you to buy War Saving Certificates. One Dollar or more received.
HELP THE GOVERNMENT WIN THE WAR
BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER
Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL.

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.



Use SCOTT'S

Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-8

Lyons versus Leipzig

Lyons Bids Fair to Become a Greater Market Than Leipzig

France is not letting heroics deafen its ears when opportunity comes knocking at the door. For illustration, there is the Lyons fair.

The great wholesale fair of the world before the beginning of the war was held at Leipzig. But Leipzig is now walled about with bristling bayonets. If buyers got into it they could not bring their purchases away. Here Lyons marches forth. It promotes a fair that in its first year transacted a wholesale business of over $10,000,000 and let $8,000,000 go for lack of ability to deliver goods. Lyons is open. It makes the most of that strategical position. It proposes to boom that fair until Leipzig is forgotten and the buyers of the world will come to France instead of following the historic highway to Saxony.

The prosperity of a market is very often based on habit. People get accustomed to going to it, and so long as custom rules that market is safe from competition. If the war keeps up long enough buyers will acquire a new habit, taking them to Lyons to the distress and dismay of Leipzig, years after the war is over. At least, that is what Lyons is counting on.—From the Toledo Blade.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

The Call of the Navy

The story of the British navy is a record of heroism and service to humanity unparalleled in the annals of history. For centuries the British navy has been the dominant factor in keeping not only Great Britain and the Empire, but the whole English-speaking world and its democratic allies, such as France, free from foreign aggression. The greatest naval officers of the United States have attributed the failure of Germany to plant her iron heel on the American continent to the British navy, standing behind the Monroe doctrine and making that "scrap of paper" a bulwark of steel.—Montreal Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Buying Up Wool

Britain is stacking her wool cards for post bellum days, and Germany will get less than a two-spot outside of South America. Germany's last purchase in Australia alone was 425,275 bales at an average price per bale of over $166. Add to this her purchases in New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa. Her South American purchases direct were only 30,000 to 47,000 bales annually. She secured considerable wool at the Antwerp sales, where 50,000 bales of South American wool were sold annually. On top of her Colonial purchases figure her takings at London. Unless the Paris deal was a fake and all the plans of Great Britain go up in smoke, Germany faces a sorry wool future.—America Sheep Breeder.

Co-operative Turkeys

The province of Saskatchewan has two co-operative poultry killing and marketing stations, one at Regina and the other at Saskatoon. Last year 27,038 pounds of poultry were marketed under this plan, with only one station. Advance payments are made upon the receipt of the birds, at the rate of 15 cents per pound for chickens, etc., the balance being payable on a monthly statement.

Sugar and Medicine

We Must All Take Our Medicine Sooner or Later

At the close of the year most men are given somewhat to reflection. The older they grow the more willing they are to accept certain events of life as settled beyond dispute. Any man of 80 will tell you that each human being has his lump of sugar and must also take his medicine. Usually the medicine must be taken to counteract the effect of the sugar. Of course by "sugar" we mean opportunity, a chance to become independent though others near them may have that curious element which the world calls "luck." Some use their "sugar" to sweeten their own cup, though others near them must drink the sour or bitter dregs of life. Others waste their sugar as it comes to them, and like all who gorge on sweets, are finally confronted with the cup of medicine. No matter what we do with our "sugar" we must all take our medicine sooner or later, and probably the finest test of character comes in the way we take it. The face we make up on taking the dose indicates the depth and strength of courage and philosophy. —Rural New Yorker.

A TALK ON RHEUMATISM

Telling How to Actually Cure This Painful Malady

This article is for the man or woman who suffers from rheumatism who wants to be cured, not merely relieved—but actually cured. The most the rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint, is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or can make a cure. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. Therefore rheumatism can only be cured when this poisonous acid is diriven out of the blood. Any doctor will tell you this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood take Dr. Williams Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood which drives out the poisonous acid and cures rheumatism to stay cured. The truth of these statements has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada, and the following cure is a striking instance. Mrs. F. M. Simpson, R. R. No. 1, Blenheim, Ont., says: "For a long time I was confined to my bed, and actually crippled with rheumatism. The trouble first located in my ankle—which was much swollen. I thought it might be a sprain, but the doctor said it was rheumatism and advised me to go to bed so that the trouble would not be aggravated. I did as directed, but instead of getting better it spread first to my right knee, then to my left knee, and then to my arms. The limbs were much swollen, and if I moved them caused me considerable pain. I seemed to get weak in other respects and fell off in weight from 156 to 110 pounds. I had no appetite and seemed to lose interest in everything. One day while reading a paper I came across the case of a rheumatic sufferer cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to try them and sent for three boxes. By the time these were gone I had certainly begun to improve, and with help was able to get up. Continuing the use of the pills I was first able to go about with the use of a crutch, which, later I discarded for a cane, and then through the use of the pills I was able to throw aside the cane as well, and go about as briskly as I had ever done. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me, and I strongly recommend them to other similar sufferers."

You can procure these pills through any dealer in medicine or get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fishing in Alberta

Fishing is not an industry that is usually associated with an inland province like Alberta; but it is generally forgotten that in the province rise tributaries to one of the greatest waterways in the world, the Mackenzie river. During the past three or four years, considerable attention has been devoted to the development of the fresh fish trade along these tributaries, and the catch has been marketed all over the prairie provinces and the chief centres of the United States. An indication of the growth of the industry is seen from the fact that the sales of nets and other material has reached, according to an Edmonton supply house, over $10,000, more than double the output of any previous year.

Windsor chairs made their first appearance on this side of the water about 1730, in Philadelphia. Advertisements of them abound in the newspapers up to 1800. These chairs were originally invariably painted green.

PILES

Are you a sufferer? Know that terrible aching, dragging-down pain, that robs you of pleasure, even of rest, and makes life miserable? Don't you believe in the law of average? If a remedy has cured hundreds of people, don't you think it likely it might at least cure you?

Just give Zam-Buk a fair trial!

Mr. J. McEwen, of Dundas, suffered from piles for fifteen years. He says: "I tried pretty nearly everything, but got no permanent relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This balm relieved the pain; continued use completely and permanently cured me."

The rich herbal essences of which Zam-Buk is composed, quickly remove congestion, relieve the dull, gnawing, burning pain, and cure.

All druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

Germany Copies Ancient Assyria

So Says Prof. J. D. Prince, in the New York Times

Germany has learned ancient methods from her distinguished Assyriologists! The history of Assyria and the subsequent empire of Babylonia tells in striking language how the conquering monarchs ordered wholesale deportations from occupied territories, either into Assyria or Babylonia proper, or into remote dependencies. This policy was, on the whole, a successful one, but only for the time being. It frequently happened that these imported populations would in some mysterious manner absorb the traditions of their new soil and after a generation or two be in a position to rebel against the "Great King." Tiglathpileser, Sargon and Sennacherib were among the most noted Assyrian kings who followed this plan of deportation.

The most remarkable enforced exodus of a native population in Assyrian times was that of the northern Israelites under Sargon (722 B. C.), who replaced them by Arabs and tribes from northern Asia Minor, all of whom later were assimilated into the Samaritan people. In the Babylonian period, the Judean exile (II. Kings, 25, 11 ff.; after 597 B.C.) took place under Nebuchadnezzar, who exported forcibly the flower of the land of Babylon, where they remained until their descendants were returned to Palestine by the benevolent Cyrus the Persian in 538-537 B.C.

Every just person in America must devoutly hope that in the case of martyred Belgium her people may be restored by the modern Cyrus — the three great Allies—who are striving to overthrow as well organized and harsh a despotism as ever existed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates.

It is strange and not very complimentary to our boasted human development that the same methods which prevailed more than 2,600 years ago are being carried out today with almost the same barbarity by the hosts of the modern Sargon.

Internally and Externally It Is Good. — The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in having it at hand.

The Governor-General's Titles

Readers will be interested in knowing the full titles of our new Governor-General. Here they are, as given in his first proclamation: His Excellency the Right Honorable Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Majesty's Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.—Montreal Herald.

Got the Best of It

Agnes—I hear that you and your fiance had a fight. How did it come out?

Edith (flashing her solitaire)—You will notice that I am still in the ring.

A Parable

The Bully Who Was Willing to Make Peace as a Last Resort

Once upon a time there was a very large man who devoted himself to the methodical development of his physical energies. He exercised while his neighbors ate, slept, danced, laughed, sang and enjoyed life generally.

Then one day the large man, feeling inordinately proud of the bulge under his shirt sleeves, went over into his neighbor's yard, stole his neighbor's wife, murdered his neighbor's children and forced his neighbor out of the house.

Forthwith several bystanders came to the assistance of their outraged neighbor. They set upon the large man and tried to force him from the house. The large man retaliated by breaking the furniture, murdering more children and cramming his pockets full of his neighbor's goods. But after a time the large man, being shut up in the house that he had stolen, began to want for the necessaries of life. His strength began to fail. So he made one last supreme effort and broke down one whole wall of the house that had become his prison.

Then, standing in the midst of the debris, with the bodies of his victims all about him, he put on a highly virtuous air, and confronting the neighborhood, said:

"Come, now! We've had enough of this unfortunate business. I will return this house to my neighbor—I have improved it greatly by my tenancy, as you see—and will return to my own domicile, provided, of course, that you will pay me the proper damages. If you refuse, the sin for all my trespassings will be upon your shoulders."

And the neighbors looked at one another in amazement . . . and went as fast as they could to the gunsmith's and bought more guns and more powder.—New York Sun.

WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Welland, Ont.—"I am most pleased to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved itself a first-class remedy. I was run-down, weak and played out, and needed a woman's tonic. I have just finished using one bottle. I feel much stronger and better. Can eat better and am less nervous. You may say that 'Favorite Prescription' is just the medicine for tired-out, worn-out women. It does wonders for them."—Mrs. Geo. Flanigan, E. Main and State Sts., Welland, Ont.



THIS PRESCRIPTION IS FOR YOU.

If you suffer from hot flashes or dizziness, fainting spells, hysteria, headache, or nervousness you are not beyond relief.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery.

It has been sold by druggists for nearly 50 years, in fluid form, at $1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Every sick woman may consult us by letter, absolutely without charge.

Write without fear as without fee, to Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. V. M. Pierce, President, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. *Smallest, easiest to take. One tiny Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.* Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dissiness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangement of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Heroes of the Clergy

In his interesting book on the war, "The Red Watch," Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., of Toronto, pays a striking tribute to the heroic conduct of the Canadian chaplains who have gone to the front. In particular he notes the devoted service under fire of Rev. Canon Scott of Quebec, whose poetry is so much admired. Canada's clergymen have answered the appeal of a just crusade so enthusiastically as to make the influence of the cause upon the hearts of their fellow-countrymen more pronounced. Hundreds of them, of all creeds and stations, from the humble country parson to the leader of the fashionable city congregation, have arisen filled with a holy zeal for justice and the right.—Montreal Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Must Conquer Or Be Conquered

Not Since Barbarian Days Have Deeds of Germany Been Duplicated

What has been done in Belgium has also been done in Poland and northern France. First the occupied territory was stripped of food, and then the alternative of death or of service under German taskmasters was offered. Those slow about indicating a preference for the second were seized and carried away. Not since barbarian days has such a thing been done.

German military necessity is great, and a state, as Bernhardi was at pains to establish, is not bound by moral considerations. "Pity," says Nietzsche, "is weakness." Germany needs workers for her munition factories or for her fields to produce food for her armies and her munition workers. So she disregards the restraints of international law and humanity. The baby-killers of the Zeppelins, the slaughter of the Lusitania passengers, the enslavement of the Belgians—these things are all expressions of the same spirit. This spirit is of such an nature that it must conquer or be conquered.—New York Globe and Comerciami Advertiser.

France Gave Quarter of Munitions to Assist Allies

Deprived of Resources, Brave Country Husbanded Man-Power and Aided Her Colleagues

France was deprived of 50 per cent. of her resources in coal, 90 per cent. of her iron ore and 80 per cent. of her iron and steel manufacturing establishments by the German invasion. At the same time the developments of the war multiplied her needs of precisely the things which those resources supplied. Official figures just furnished to the Associated Press show how, crippled as she was, France metamorphosed her remaining industries and improvised new ones so as to utilize to the maximum her remaining resources, not only supplying her own army, but handing over nearly a quarter of her output in arms and munitions to her allies. France has supplied to the Belgians, Russians, Italians, Serbians and Rumanians great quantities of such arms and munitions as she has manufactured herself and has abandoned to her allies a considerable portion of what she bought abroad.

"The cessions of war supplies France has made to her allies are not regarded as sacrifices," an officer of the general staff says. "We simply delegate thus a part of our energies to those who are in a situation to employ them to the best advantage."

Of its total production since the beginning of the war, France has turned over to its allies quantities that represent the following proportions:

Rifles, 30 per cent.; cartridges, 22 per cent.; field gun shells, 20 per cent.; heavy artillery ammunition, 20 per cent.; trench mortars, 13 per cent.; hand grenades, 27 1-2 per cent.; protecting masks against suffocating gas, 10 per cent.; powder, 8 per cent.; other explosives, 5 per cent.

A French officer says that up to October 16, France had supplied Russia with more than 600,000 rifles and more than 300,000,000 cartridges, sent her several hundred pieces of heavy artillery, millions of projectiles for field guns, millions of hand grenades, and thousands of airplane motors.

"French technical experts and specialists were also sent to Russia to intensify the home production," he said. "There are now 22 officers of the subaltern officers and soldiers of the French army occupying important posts in Russian munition factories."

The most important French mission sent to Russia was that headed by Colonel Pyot, who transformed into munition factories a great many establishments that had not previously worked for national defence.

Raw materials and coal have been sent in large quantities from Europe to Italy, together with a number of batteries of heavy artillery with a supply of shells to go with it. Besides keeping up the provision of projectiles for these heavy guns, France furnished Italy with a considerable number of charged 3-inch shells and engaged to supply regularly several thousand empty shells per day. Five hundred thousand helmets, 40,000 trench shields, more than 100 trench mortars, hundreds of tons of aluminum and chemical products, were among other things furnished to Italy while a French flying corps constitutes the defence of Venice against Austrian air attacks.

From the end of 1914 until the evacuation of Serbia, France supplied the Serbian artillery with 2,000 3-inch shells per day. After the retreat it was France that undertook the transportation and the reconstitution of the Serbian army at Corfu. The armament and ammunition were furnished exclusively by France and were identical with those of the French divisions; the rest of the material and supplies were furnished in common by France and Great Britain. One hundred and fifty vessels were required for the transportation constituting another privation to France, in such dire need of better ocean transportation facilities. Seventy-six voyages were required for the entire operation and it was accomplished without a single incident.

France also supplied entirely the Rumanian army with war material and munitions from the day of its entry into the war.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Concerts Through the Air

A nightly musical program consisting of operatic selections, popular dance music, sentimental songs, Hawaiian medleys, and stirring band and orchestra phonograph offerings, interspersed with war bulletins and important world happenings, emanate from the radio experimental laboratory of Dr. Lee DeForest at Highbridge, N.Y. In point of clearness it is said that the xylophone and the accordeon are among the best instruments for wireless transmission, although the brass band and the human voice, especially if sporano, oft-times are equally clear to all the listening amateur stations. To transmit the human voice by wireless telephone the speaker or operator talks into an ordinary microphone. In the case of the musical selection, on the other hand, the microphone is placed inside the cabinet of a phonograph, where it can get the full volume of sound.

Barbour: You seem warm; have you been exercising?

Waterman: Yes, indeed; I went to the mutes' dance and swung dumbbells around all evening.

Bovril makes other food nourish you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

Revolution Predicted In Germany

Putting Radicals Behind Prison Bars Not Stopping Demonstrations

What's wrong with Germany? Madeline Z. Doty, a lady journalist of remarkable insight into affairs, predicts that history will repeat itself in Germany—that, in plain language Germany is on the sure road to red, bloody revolution.

She considers that the press have been remarkably silent about Liebknicht, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag. "The Liebknicht following grows," she declares "The workers more and more flock to his standard to the infinite dissatisfaction of the major wing of the Social Democratic party. The demonstration that caused Liebknicht's arrest will go down in history. Several thousands were gathered in Liepsigerstrasse and Potsdamerplatz. They had come to talk peace. But when Liebknicht appeared a mighty shout went up from a thousand throats: "Hurrah for Liebknicht!"

Liebknicht raised his hand for silence. Then steadily, though knowing the cost, he said: "Do not shout for me, shout rather that we have no more war. We will have peace—now."

Two young women standing near pulled his sleeve. "Don't," they begged, "it means the end for you." But the crowd had taken up the cry. "We will have peace now!" It went echoing down the street in a mighty roar. Police were already at Liebknicht's side.

He smiled at the young women and said: "Never mind, I am the best victim." But he was not the only victim. The two young women who never had met Liebknicht and had taken no part in the demonstration were arrested.

The number in prison is astounding. In Stuttgart 400 are serving terms. There are corresponding numbers in all big cities, but I cannot quote accurately. But these victims are not suffering in vain. The military authorities clap every Liebknicht radical behind the bars, but they cannot stop the growing popular demand for peace. They dare not. The major wing of the Social Democratic party has taken advantage of this. Throughout Germany under their auspices peace meetings are being held. Everywhere people are signing a petition for peace on the basis of "status quo" before the war. Three days after the above appeared the peace proposals of the German Chancellor were published to the world.

Trial Is Inexpensive. — To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

The Purpose of Reading

Books are for the scholar's idle times. When he can read God directly, the hour is too precious to be waisted in other men's transcripts of their readings. But when the intervals of darkness come, as come they must—when the sun is hid, and the stars withdraw their shining—we repair to the lamps which were kindled by their ray, to guide our steps to the east again, where the dawn is. We hear, that we may speak. The Arabian proverb says: "A fig tree, looking on a fig tree, becometh fruitful."—Emerson.

No Danger

Fond Father—My son is taking algebra under you this term, is he not?

High School Teacher—He has been exposed to algebra, but I doubt if he will take it.'—Life.

Redpath SUGAR

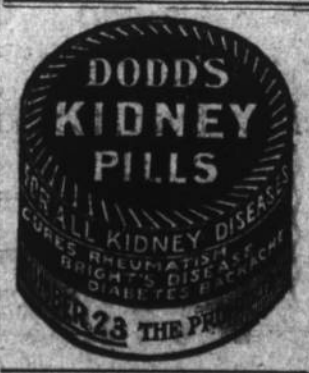


When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!



HIGHEST PRICE ON RECORD FOR HOGS

Three Carloads on Calgary Livestock Market Sell at $13.30

Receipts at the Calgary stockyard did not come up to expectations on Wednesday, only 5 cars of hogs and 3 cars of cattle.

What came in, however, brought good prices, the hogs selling for $13.30 per 100 lbs. This is a price that was not anticipated by the most optimistic a week or 10 days ago. Then it was fully expected that the market would ease off a little, instead of going higher. These hogs were taken up by Burns and Davies, of Toronto.

Cattle prices were good, choice stuff bringing 9c, second grade 8 1-2c and heifers and choice cows 8c. There were only three cars of cattle came in.

Bad roads and shrinkage on stock owing to the cold weather of the last two weeks is keeping stock off the market. Those farmers who would sell find the roads in bad shape, but at that the opinion of commission men is that until there is some improvement in the condition of the stock shipments will be light.

WAR SAVINGS

The new War Savings Certificates which have been created by the Government to encourage thrift and economy and to give everyone an opportunity to assist in financing our war expenditure, are now on sale at every bank and money order post office in Canada. The $25 certificate sells for $21.50, the $50 for $43, and the $100 for $86.

As an investment these certificates offer many attractive features chief of which are the absolute security and the excellent interest return. For every $21.50 lent to the Government now, $25 will be returned at the end of three years.

There are two other features which are especially interesting to small investors. First, the certificates may be surrendered at any time, if the buyer should need his money; and second, each certificate is registered at Ottawa in the buyer's name and, if lost or stolen, is therefore valueless to anyone else.

But while they are excellent from an investment standpoint, the certificates should appeal strongly to Canadians because they offer to those who must serve at home a splendid opportunity for a most important patriotic service. The person who honestly saves to the extent of his ability and places his savings at the disposal of the Government by purchasing these certificates, may feel that he is having a direct share in feeding, equipping, and munitioning our Canadian soldiers, who are so nobly doing their part.

WEALTH OF THE WEST

The Free Press in an exhaustive tabulation of market returns for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for 1916 says that the value of livestock and dairy products and the first four months of the grain crop of these provinces totalled $258,010,681. For 1915 it gives the total as $254,162,954, and for 1914 as $140,609,535.

It is stated that 97,000,000 bushels of wheat has passed Winnipeg of the 1916 crop, having a value owing to the higher prices of only $16,000,000 less than the corresponding period of the 1915 crop. Oats, barley and flax inspected here had a value of over $10,000,000 higher than for the same month of the previous year.

It is estimated that 33,000,000 bushels of wheat remained in interior elevators at the close of the year.

The years grand total is made up as follows, according to the Free Press: Wheat, $161,389,955; oats, $22,135,625; barley, $6,891,187; flax, $6,351,883; dairy products, $12,728,614; Winnipeg stockyards, $19,346,393; Calgary yards, $10,110,770; Edmonton (three months), $618,251; hay potatoes and roots, $17,938,000.

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

Take an ancient feud between common folk and gentry who hobnob and graft with senators, injured virtue, a good streak of melodrama relieved here and there with material for laughter, and you have the essentials of a play to crowd the house. Last Wednesday's performance of "Tess of the storm country" fulfilled all these requirements. It went with a swing from beginning to end, the packed house enjoying every line of it.

Hazel Baker as "Tess" gave a very pleasing performance, working her way into the sympathies of the audience from the beginning. The character is in itself a lovable one, and Miss Baker extracted from it all that it would yield. Her support was from a good company. Mr. Milton Goodhand, in the role of Frederick Graves the parson, made the most out of a commonplace part. The part of his father, a tempestuous person ready to beat up all and sundry without rhyme or reason, was in the capable hands of Jas. Dillon. For a through-paced villian he would be hard to beat as also would his sudden conversion in the last act; but the play had to come to an end sometime. Wm. Letts was a most villianous Ben Letts, and J. Eckhardt as Ezra was very good and if all the characters are not mentioned here, it is not on account of their not deserving it.

Incidentally, one would like to thank Mr. Shimp for bringing this and other shows to town; we get all too few of them. A little enterprise of this kind is greatly appreciated by the public, who are always ready to extend their patronage to a show that is worth the name.

To the Ladies of Vulcan

BIG SALE

Ladies' Pure Wool Dress Goods and Silks

DIRECT FROM MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

At the Vulcan Trading Co.'s Store per arrangements. A full line of Silks and Dress Goods and Men's Suitings, better than ever shown before in Western Canada

4 DAYS ONLY

Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 9 a. m. till Sat., Feb. 17th

These Goods consist of the highest grade material in the latest shades and fast colors for winter and summer wear, such as Fancy and Diagonal Serges, Russian and Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot, Chinchilla, Broadcloth, Fancy Poplin, Eolin and Novelty Silk, Rocksana, Santos, Chiffon-Amazon, Silk Crepe de Chine, Broche Bamille, Grenadine, Boviere, Chiffon Taffeta, the latest shades of Shot Taffeta Silk, Gaberdines, Mohair and Silk Lustre in lengths for Dresses. Suit Coats, Skirts and Little Girls' Dresses.

Special Beautiful Tussore Silk to be sold at 35c per yard

Also a full line of Men's Suitings, such as Heavy Blue Serges, Tweeds and Worsteds, Guaranteed the Old Fast Dye.

A Big Variety of Over 350 Patterns to Choose From

Positively no two colors alike sold in this town with the exception of black and dark colors

Prices from $2.50 to $8.50 per Dress

Every Seventh Dress Given Away Absolutely Free

A FULL LINE OF FANCY VELVETS

The Great Scarcity of Woollen Goods, Combined with Big Advances in Prices has induced many ladies to put in a supply for all next year. You will be surprised at the Beauty, Elegance and Low Prices of these Dress Goods. Everybody invited to examine our goods, which all come from Manchester, England. Your money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Come early and get first choice.

Be Sure and Don't Miss This Sale

The West of England Dry Goods Co.

228 Market St., Manchester, Eng. Represented by H. FENSON & CO.

When Tired and Nervous

If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

Bring Welcome Relief

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Hunger is German King

Grave State of Unrest and Attacks By Socialists for War Suffering

A special from London says that light on Germany's peace proposal is given in a violent Socialistic pamphlet taken from a German prisoner by a Canadian. It reveals a grave state of unrest in a large section of Germany's civil population, naming various big cities such as Hamburg, Osnabruck, etc.

Headed by the single word "Hunger" in black gothic type, the pamphlet fiercely accuses German rulers of senselessly plunging the nation into the war. It derides von Bethmann-Hollweg's explanation that Britain is the cause of the famine, and declares the scarcity of food is an inevitable result of the insane idea of war on Britain, France and Russia.

The pamphlet points out that neutrals are now short of food, and even reduced in places to eating turnips themselves, thus lessening exports. In Germany and Austria the situation is hopeless and Turkey is scarcely able to feed its own armies. It declares the German aristocracy, the wealthy and the food dealers, do not feel the famine which is slowly starving the masses, and says that the military and political leaders have been deluding the people with lies about victories. All their assurances about getting food from conquered territories are lies. German levies quickly exhausted this food, and now the people are starving in Serbia and Poland.

The indictment admits that Germany is able to continue the war for a while, but points that the result will be, in addition to the slaughter of the battlefield, hosts of women and children, dead and starving.

Now is the time for action to stop the war, concludes the address, appealing to all German Socialists to this end.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Value of the Blockade

Let us not under-estimate the value of the blockade. It is strangling Germany and her partners, while it is preserving the freedom of the seas for us and our allies. We and our friends are going about our business, subject only to the illegal and inhumane operations of submarines. Those under-water craft have not inflicted on us as much injury proportionately as did the frigates of last century during the ten years which separated Trafalgar from Waterloo. We have, moreover, placed our grip on the enemy without drawing into the arena in opposition to us a single neutral power. That is a great achievement. We have exercised with increasing strictness a vigilance over their sea traffic such as has never been exercised before, and 1812 has not been repeated in our experience. —London Telegraph.

A visitor to an English training camp was greatly shocked at the appearance of the men. Turn where he would, black eyes and bruised faces were astonishingly frequent among the soldiers.

"What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend.

"Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the Corporal.

"What about?"

"Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was out drying, and we felt insulted." — Youth's Companion.

"I say, keeper! I'm sure I hit that bird. Didn't you see the feathers fly?"

Keeper: Yes, sir, and they took the bird with them.

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

Abolish Handkerchiefs For Hygienic Reasons

Dr. F. Robbins, of New York, Says Handkerchiefs Are Source of Infection

Dr. F. Robbins, a well-known New York physician, urges the abolition of the pocket-handkerchief, because he firmly believes it to be a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common colds.

"The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin, which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are helpless against the rubbing of strange handkerchiefs over their perspiring and grimy faces. The public roller-towel of the past was inocuous as compared to the family pocket-handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglected noses, mouths and throats are largely if not exclusively responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Too Many Breeds

Limiting the Breeds and Varieties to Suit the Locality

Rural New Yorker. — At many of the country fairs you will find prizes offered for too many breeds of live stock, or too many varieties of fruit. The real business of the county will be done in three or four breeds or half a dozen varieties. These are the kinds best adapted to the soil and climate, and work should be concentrated upon them. There is little sense in offering a lot of money for breeds and varieties not suited to the locality. That will only call in a lot of "ringers" who walk away with prize money which ought to be kept inside the county. Far better offer it in prizes which will interest the smaller breeders or the men with good grade stock. When it is evident that a county is particularly well suited to producing the Jersey cow and the Baldwin apple, spend the money so as to bring out the best Jersey and the best Baldwin rather than a lot of novelties and toys!

Meaning of Service

The Extent of Each One's Duty Depends on His Ability to Serve

In Canada the war has done more than anything else to teach us the meaning of service. We are coming to realize as we have not done in the past that every citizen has responsibilities to the state, and that the extent of each one's duty of service depends upon his ability to serve. If the lesson be well learned it will mean much for the future of this country. It will also result in an electorate trained to select men for public office on the basis of ability and integrity. It will also meet the difficulties of public ownership by providing in the public service generally a continuous supply of men as able and as devoted to their work as those available for private enterprise. If the idea of service grips the citizens of this country Canada may easily lead the world in working out a solution for most of the problems which now beset society. — Toronto News.

He Was Short

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out. The storekeeper, though averse to frightening the little thing, called after her, in a gentle voice:

"You're a penny short."

"No, you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.—London Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

The latest story of the "Bang went sexpence" series: There were two Hielan'men, 'an' they were at the front. An' yin o' them cotch a hen an' the ither yin was jist goin' to thraw its neck.

"No' the noo," says the first yin; "let her be till the morn's mornin'. She micht lay an egg. —Pickings.

Flubdub: That's a bad cold you have, Guzzler. Are you taking anything for it?

Guzzler: Thanks, old man. I don't care if I do.

Boy Scout Notes

Proficiency Badges Awarded for Boy Scout Efficiency

Boy Scout efficiency is in a very large measure aided and encouraged by the Proficiency Badges. Boy Scout training includes a wide variety of subjects, and the Scout who is successful in passing tests on each subject is entitled to a Proficiency Badge for each subject; that is, if a boy is smart enough he may win 30 or more of these badges. And the boy who is efficient in all, or nearly all the subjects is well developed both in mind and body.

A great many of the Scouts, however, try to become more efficient in some subjects than in others, and it is mostly the case in every province that from time to time a certain group of subjects are more favored than others. For instance, in Ontario during the past year 290 Scouts were awarded the Ambulance Badge, 220 the Laundryman Badge, 220 the Pathfinder Badge, and 214 the Cyclist Badge. In comparison, only 25 qualified for the Electrician Badge, 8 for the Friend-to-Animals Badge, 29 for the Pioneer Badge, 8 for the Photographer badge, 3 for the Prospector Badge, 20 for the Signaller Badge, etc. Of course it would be unfair to score the boys for not taking more interest in certain subjects, without first looking into local conditions and determining whether or not it would be feasible for them to qualify in one subject as easily as in another.

In Quebec Province during the past year the Fireman badge had 97 more winners than any other badge, 276 Scouts qualifying for this badge. The Missioner Badge was next, with 179 winners; the Ambulance Badge next with 138 winners, and the Laundryman Badge following closely with 127 winners.

In Manitoba, as in Quebec, considerably more Fireman badges were won than any other. The total number of Fireman badges awarded was 170. The Missioner badge, which was next in order, had 130 winners. In Manitoba, the Handyman badge seems to be more popular than in any other province. Strange to say, in nearly every province considerably more Laundryman badges were won this year than ever before. This applies particularly to Ontario and Quebec. In order to qualify for this badge the Scout must wash and finish garments of linen, cotton, wool and flannel, including dressing a shirt, and a theoretical test as the examiner may require. To win the Fireman badge, the Scout must have a knowledge of chutes, ropes, jumping sheets and fire extinguishers. He must pass tests in the fireman's lift, dragging patients and passing buckets, and have a knowledge of how to turn in an alarm, how to enter burning buildings and work in fumes, how to prevent the spread of fire, how to prevent bush fires, how to rescue animals, etc., etc.

Another badge which usually has many winners in most of the provinces is the Cooks badge. Any boy who can cook a good meal while out on a tramp or in camp is usually held in high esteem by his fellow-Scouts, and so most Scouts show a desire to be efficient in this subject. In order to qualify for the Cooks' badge the Scout must be able to lay and light a fire and make a cooking place with a few bricks, stones or logs; cook the following dishes: porridge, Irish stew, vegetables, plain egg omelet, boiled, fried, scrambled and poached eggs, make tea, coffee or cocoa, rice puddings, batter pudding, and pancakes, also clean and cook fish. He must be able to mix dough and bake bread in an oven or make a damper or twist (round steak) at a camp fire. He must have a knowledge of the methods used in cooking meats and explain the uses of baking powder and baking soda.

The following is an extract from the diary of a Manchester Boy Scout on coastguard duty: Friday.—It is now midday, and H—— and I have just come off duty. We have had a very interesting morning. Two Government patrol boats have passed quite close to us, also two tugs towing a big salvage crane, which in turn was towing a derelict. Life here is great. You have no idea how important and "bossy" we feel when on watch, because even the soldiers come to us every hour to know if we have any messages or orders. The dugouts, trenches, guns, etc., along the coast are simply glorious; really, I'm in my element. We are on very good terms with the soldiers—so good, in fact, that when we said it was a bit cold in our bungalows the lieutenant asked for blankets, and the men, I believe, offered 50, 10 of which were accepted. I have now four blankets and a greatcoat, also a ground sheet and camp bed, and I really sleep as well here as I do at home, the only difference being that I find no difficulty in getting up when called at all hours of the night or day. We get a 36-hour rest, "stand off" (nautical expression), every fifth day.

I have charge of the log, and it practically takes up all my spare time, because we are on twelve hours and off twelve. But the log-book promises to be a very interesting volume when completed if I keep up on the same lines as I have begun. The men here—I mean the regular coastguards—are very decent fellows. Yesterday morning I had the 'ob of cleaning all the rifles, revolvers, swordsticks and leather work, and got complimented on the way in which I did it (so I suppose I shall always have the job). This is the advantage (?) of being a thorough workman (please tell father this).

This is a rotten, flat and uninteresting coast, although the surf on the reefs (of which there are plenty) makes a very pretty picture. It is a fine place for landing "Germbuns" if they knew where to come; but all the nice landing places are jolly well guarded. Yesterday two of my fellow "mud-diggers" came back in a very excited and breathless condition —they said that they had found a mine washed ashore. It turned out to be an old boiler off a ship. Of course, much joking followed. Jokes, etc., are the catch here, everybody is so high-spirited.

Use Waste Heat To Run Factories

Engineering Finds Ways of Utilizing Energy That Goes Up Chimneys

Science and engineering are advancing so rapidly and so surely that it is fast becoming unethical to waste anything whatsoever. Having determined the best way of performing the fundamental operations of an industry, it is next in order to attend strictly to the details and to glean from by-products and waste materials whatever of good may be left in them. For years we have been wasting heat evolved in some of our industries when it is possible to utilize it to advantage and obtain from it a return which is mostly pure "velvet."

Recently Arthur D. Pratt told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the annual meeting how waste heat from copper refining furnaces open hearth furnaces, beehive coke ovens, cement kilns and other sources is successfully utilized for making steam to run engines and generate electricity. "The heat which formerly poured out of the stacks of the plants of such industries, and does so still in some cases, is being successfully used by modern methods in up-to-date plants. Boilers of special design are erected in the plants in question and the heat is passed to these boilers before it is permitted to escape up the stack. Much of the power necessary to operate the plant can be obtained from the steam generated by this waste heat, and the immediate saving to the company will be appreciated by succeeding generations, who will find it necessary to use the coal supplies we are too often wasting carelessly.

Mr. Pratt estimates that the value of the saving due to the installation of waste heat boilers in the steel industry alone amounts to about two million dollars a year. His figures for one cement plant show that the power generated by the waste heat is worth $34,000 a year.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds. — In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Germany's Great Fear

The wastage in the military man power of Germany is eloquently admitted by the drastic measures that have been adopted by the Reichstag. Under a new "Home Army" Bill every German male from 17 years to 60, not serving the colors or engaged on munitions, will be compelled to enroll for service. The selection will be subject to several exemptions, but these are few. The organization will be in the hands of the heads of military districts, although they will be assisted by representatives of the people. Contraventions will be punished by imprisonment or by a fine up to 10,000 marks. There is considerable opposition to the measure.

The Aboriginal Tongue

North American Indians Spoke at Least 500 Languages

The Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, which conducts studies and investigations among the Indians, is constantly bombarded with requests for "the Indian word" for this and that.

It may be worth while to explain to the public, therefore, that there is no one American Indian language. On the contrary there are about 1,000 languages in the two Americas, and practically 500 distinct Indian languages north of Mexico. It becomes, then, impossible to give "the" Indian word for any English equivalent, and consequently it is usually chosen from the language of the tribe which inhabits, or once inhabited, the particular section of the country from which the request comes.

Fortunately for the student of Indian linguistics, nearly all the tribal and family languages may be classified into groups, so that it is not necessary for the philologist to learn each language; he studies the basic principles of the speech of a linguistic group, and, following certain rules and exceptions, is able to comprehend much of the speech of its several branches.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure?

First Effects of "Man-Power" Act

The first effect of the German "Man-Power Act" passed by 235 votes against 19, was to awaken intense hatred among the wives of working men in Berlin. Its application being immediate, by unpardonable tactlessness the police received orders to carry it out in the poor quarters of the city. Several houses were at once visited, and women, who had been known to work at factories at one time in their lives, were ordered to report themselves at the military offices opened for the purpose. Two hundred women, instead of doing so, gathered in one of the main thoroughfares and denounced the measure, refused to obey the police and cried "To ——— with the Kaiser! We want peace." Many arrests were made, in trying to effect which the police suffered severely from stones thrown at them by the mob of women.

"Sad case, poor old Brown! I knew of several doctors who have given him up."

"Dear me, I am surprised, and he looks so healthy! What's the matter with him?"

"He never pays his bills."

The Husband: It promises well. The Artist: Yes! It will be a speaking likeness.

The Husband: Then perhaps you'd better tone it down just a little. — London Opinion.

This Ointment Possesses Power to Heal the Skin

Two Cases Which Prove the Extraordinary Healing Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully satisfactory because you can actually see the results accomplished. It is surprising what change can be brought about in a single night by this great healing ointment.

Mr. George Beavis, 119 James street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "As a healing ointment, I consider Dr. Chase's the best obtainable. I had a large running sore on my leg, and although I had tried all the prescriptions of two doctors I was unable to get any relief from the pain or to get the sore healed. One day my druggist handed me a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I used it with such good results that I decided to give the ointment a fair trial. Altogether I used four boxes, and am glad to be able to say that the sore on my leg is entirely healed up. Since this experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment I have recommended it to many people."

Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., writes: "I am going to tell you my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment. There was a spot came on my face something like a mole, but it kept getting worse, and several doctors whom I consulted said it was skin cancer, and that it would have to be cut or burned out. I intended having this done, but changed my mind when my brother recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. Before I had finished one box of the ointment this skin trouble had gone, and has not bothered me since. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too much, and you are at liberty to publish this letter."

If you have never used Dr. Chase's Ointment, send a two-cent stamp for a sample box, and mention this paper. Price sixty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Mineral Wealth Of Northern Canada

Better Chances There Than In Any Other Country, Says Mining President

An emphasis on the importance of the mining industry in Canada was laid by Mr. Arthur A. Cole, president of the Canadian Mining Institute, in an address before the Empire Club of Toronto. "Only a small portion of Northern Ontario has been prospected," he said. "From Cobalt to the Arctic there is offered better chances of obtaining valuable mineral deposits than in any other country in the world."

Mr Cole quoted figures to show that the railroads of Canada and of the United States carried more mineral products than agricultural products. In Canada for six years up to 1913 the freight from mines in this country more than doubled the freight from the land, and manufacturing products were less than either. Germany had gained so far in this war the Belgian coalfields and the iron mines in Lorraine, and the loss of both of them would mean her annihilation.

Canada leads the world in her production of coal, asbestos, nickel, talc, feldspar, mica, graphite, silver and gold. "With such a rich inheritance we would be delinquent if we did not give it all the attention it deserves," delared Mr. Cole. In the past there had been too little co-operation between manufacturers and miners. Mining was one of the basic industries, and entered more or less into the lives of everyone. It costs seven millions per annum to run Cobalt camp, and most of that money came to Toronto. And Cobalt was only one of a group of mines.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Destroy the Whole Government"

Among a batch of correspondence found among the German dead on the Somme are some letters which show an altered tone toward the war. Here is a sample:

"The war is a low, scoundrelly affair," writes a member of the 3rd Ersatz Regiment. "The German Government deceives the people. One sees it very clearly in this wholesale murder. One can hardly help being ashamed of being a German since we put up with this. We must turn our rifles round and destroy the whole government. That gang have caused us to be killed. Remember this if I don't come back, dear Greta. It is already quite clear that Germany is losing, and getting into a horrible state."

Off to Old Country for Domestics

Miss Francis A. Biden has returned from a western trip covering the principal prairie cities, where she met many ladies and received applications for domestic help. Miss Biden is a born Canadian and has spent all her life in Western Canada. It is her intention immediately arrangements are completed in connection with her Winnipeg business to leave for Great Britain early in January, returning with a large party of selected domestic servants. These of course, will all have been placed before arriving. Miss Biden's city address is care of the Grand Trunk Pacific city ticket office, 269 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Irish Wit Triumphant

An Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers. A party of gentlemen who were staying at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered, and the one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a bang and flew into Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to Cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied:

"No; but it's the way to Kill-Kenny."—Baltimore Sun.

A couple of Kentuckians, meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other:

"Look here, Bill, what did you shoot at me for. I ain't got no quarrel with you."

"You had a feud with Ben Walker, didn't you?"

"But Ben's dead."

"Well, I'm his executor." — New York Tribune.

"Betty is always so lively and cheerful."

"Yes, she's a Pollyannaimated little creature."

The Vogue of the Bible

About Eighteen Million Copies Are Put Into Circulation Annually

Bible! Thirty Bible societies throughout the world put into circulation annually about 18,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. When to this is added 10,000,000 more, the output of private publishing houses, it is readily seen that the Bible is entitled to be called the world's "best seller." It pays to advertize, however, even the sacred Scriptures, so the New York Bible society urged the second Sunday in Advent as Universal Bible Sunday. Every Sunday of the year, in Sunday school and church service, the Bible is held before the people as the way of life, but by a special observance in all churches throughout the world the place of the Bible is developing character, and its moulding influence in Christian civilization might be effectively emphasized. Christian nations have not yet attained the Biblical standard of conduct, but wherever the Bible goes throughout the world there civilization begins to look up and to be inspired with new ideals.—Leslie's.

Try This on Hubby

"What do you suppose has come over Mr. Blank this morning?" asked Mrs. Blank astonished. "I never saw him so happy. He started out of the house whistling like a bird."

"Maybe I'm to blame, ma'am," replied the new maid. "I got the packages mixed up and gave him birdseed instead of his breakfast food."

An automaton figure of a man, constructed in Paris for advertising purposes, can be put in more than 5,600 different poses by an electric motor in its base, while a concealed phonograph makes it speak and sing.

Love is like a game of poker — a young man often wants a hand he cannot get.

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WONDERFUL PEACE RIVER COUNTRY OFFERS ATTRACTIONS TO SETTLERS

RAILWAYS OPENING UP NEW FERTILE DISTRICTS

Peace River Country is Now an Integral Part of Producing Canada, Served With Three Hundred Miles of Railways, and Having a Population of Fifteen Thousand

Had the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continued its original intentions 30 years ago when it went to great cost to have a survey line run from Winnipeg via Edmonton through the Peace River country and on through the Peace Pass over the Rockies, then down the Fraser to Vancouver, this story could have been written long ago, and the world would have known much earlier of the valley of the Peace as one of the richest, most fertile sections of the Dominion.

What a little thing frequently turns the destinies of human beings. Likewise what a little thing often turns the destinies of a country. Thirty years ago the railroad builders were used to studying a map of Canada across which was marked a red belt, reaching from the International Boundary line to a little above Calgary. This belt was marked, "the fertile belt," and the intimation was so well believed that to suggest building a line out of or beyond its boundary, was to court ridicule. The great line then building refused to take its land grants beyond the margin of this supposed "fertile belt." Years previously the Hudson's Bay Company had kept within the fertile belt in choosing the land it was to retain in the sale of its holdings to the Dominion.

Time dragged on indefinitely before it was discovered that grain would grow here as fine as in any country in the world, and there was an abundance of the "plains" waiting for settlement. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that even with a steady flow of settlers thirty years would be required to fill the southern valleys and plains of the province of Alberta. It was not within the nature of things that the Peace should have its turn at settlement until these more accessible sections were pretty well filled up.

Its turn came, however. For many years men of vision kept their eyes on the great valley that lay along the big river of the north. They read every little scrap of evidence as to its fertility. They buttonholed the travellers who returned from its inner recesses. Newspapers printed all the information they could get hold of and in time almost all the civilized world had heard of the wonderful valley.

Then one day without any noise or clamor, there started from Edmonton the two steel rails pointing north. This was five years ago. People knew very little of the man behind the scheme, only they knew he had a vision, and notwithstanding many ventures along the same line had been started and failed, there was a general feeling that this man would succeed.

For the few years previous to this time hardy pioneers had been venturing into the country and were already beginning to produce bountifully from the virgin soil. The starting of actual steel laying gave a new impetus to the movement so that by the spring of 1914 many of the different sections of the great valley had settlements of considerable size, and farming operations had been pushed on until it was felt that the experimental point has been well passed. The land was yielding as they had been told it could and would, and stock was doing so splendidly that every settler was trying his best to increase his herds.

Year by year the line of steel crept north. It crossed the Athabasca. It skirted the hundred miles of Lesser Slave Lake. It divided at Round Lake, sending one branch to the village of Peace River, the other branch going to Grande Prairie, and the main line continuing to Spirit River.

Year by year, too, the inflow of settlers continued. Trading posts were established, villages sprang up, rural centres were formed, mail routes established, school districts were formed and churches were built. In the meantime teams of oxen and horses were slipping the breaking plows through the black sod and crops were planted. There was no disappointment for in every case where ordinary care was exercised the reward was wonderful.

Today the Peace River country is an integral part of producing Canada, with fifteen thousand people of the right sort, every one of whom believe firmly that it is the best place on earth, and are ready to back that belief with both labor and capital.

What the Peace Offers

A few facts concerning this praiseworthy country:

The Peace has within its boundaries three hundred miles of railroad.

It has a half dozen villages with from two hundred to seven hundred inhabitants.

It has five religious denominations, carrying on church and social work.

It has several school districts established and in first-class running order, at least two of which have high school facilities.

It has eight elevators along its railroad lines.

It has every kind of domestic stock from chickens to horses, each one of which finds in the Peace a natural home.

It has the finest lot of neighbors you ever dwelt among.

It has yet plenty of first-class homesteads for you and for many others.

It has an oil well from which flows real oil from Nature's springs.

A German banker of repute has written an open letter to the Kaiser inviting him to study the depreciation of the mark in the neutral countries of the world, and warning him against the incurring of debt with future securities as the chief asset.

Charming School Songs in Germany

Teutonic Schoolmasters Inculcating Beautiful Ideas in the Youth

Here are two translations of German children's school songs, that are being sung daily. Both of them are creations of the war; both written by schoolmasters. The particularly offensive song about King Edward and England is principally sung by girls—the future mothers of Germany:

"Oh England, oh England, how great are thy lies! However great thy crimes, thou cheatest the gallows. Oh Edward, oh Edward, thou model Prince. Thou hadst nothing kingly in thee, thou vain fop!"

"Over there in the cowardly trenches lies the enemy. We attack him, and only a dog will say that pardon should be given today. Strike dead everything which prays for mercy. Shoot everything down like dogs. More enemies, more enemies, be our prayer in this hour of retribution."—D. T. Curtin, in the London Times.

Screenings Go Across Border

Americans Eager Buyers and Product Comes Back as Patent Preparation

That all foul seeds taken from grain at Fort William and Port Arthur should be confiscated by the government and converted into meal for the use of stock raisers and dairyment of the west, is the opinion emphatically expressed by W. A. Matheson, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. He said this valuable material was being sent to Michigan and Wisconsin by shiploads, where it was enriching the farmers of those states engaged in the livestock industry, while our farmers were badly in need of it.

"Our screenings are compensating the farmers of Michigan and Wisconsin for the loss of their pine forests," said Mr. Matheson, "and for the life of me I cannot understand what our farmers organizations are thinking of. If they would look after matters like this instead of spending so much time trying to remedy real or fancied troubles by legislation they would be better off.

"If I were the minister of agriculture I would confiscate all these screenings and put them in a small inexpensive plant to convert them into meal to be shipped back to the prairies to be fed to stock on the farms. A lot of grain cars have to be brought back empty and I am sure the railway companies would be glad to haul the meal for a dollar a ton. To this would have to be added the cost of grinding so that farmers would be able to secure it at a nominal price.

"American buyers are now paying $6 a ton for the stuff at the lake front elevators, a fact that indicates its value as a stock food. The Grain Growers' Grain Company sell their screenings to the States the same as other companies, the $6 a ton evidently looking better to them than the needs of the western farmers. However, as none of the grain dealing companies appear to interest themselves in the matter, I think the government should take the action I suggest.

Last summer we alone sold 180,000 bushels of wild oats to American buyers. This will give you an idea of the quantity of screenings that is being shipped out every year—they go by shiploads. I have no doubt that our farmers are buying much of this stuff back in the form of patent stock foods at fancy prices by the sack or cake, while they should be getting it for a couple of dollars a ton or less. I would advise that it be kept out of private hands entirely. I believe that James D. McGregor, of Brandon, called attention to this matter some time ago, but no attention was paid to it, so far as I know."

Rags Cannot be Exported From Canada

The exportation from Canada of rags and linen and other articles consigned to any part other thon those of the United Kingdom, British possesions and protectorates has been prohibited by an order-in-council. Tinned meats and extract of meat, bladders, casing and sausage skins have been deleted from the list of articles the export of which was prohibited to all foreign parts in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

A Use Found For Him

Mistress (overjoyed at the unexpected recovery of her long-lost Fido)—And tell me, Peters, where did you find my sweet darling?"

Peters—Well, um——er—the fact is, a low sort of fellow had him tied to a pole and was washing windows with him.—Passing Show (London).

An old man's cleverness at whittling has led up to the establishment of such great toy manufacturing plants at Winchendon, Mass., as to give it some chance of taking away from Nuremburg its old claim to be the toy-making centre of the world.

"Did you cure that patient you had with the failing memory?"

"I thought so at one time," replied the doctor, "but I'm not so sure about it now. He went away and forgot to pay his bill."—Judge.

Flax in Saskatchewan

For Various Reasons, Flax Growing Does Not Appeal to the Farmer

Flax growing has never obtained a firm hold in any part of Canada. The reason for this is not quite evident because the climate and soil in most of the provinces are not at all unsuited to the growing of this plant. Also it commands a good market at all times.

Sixty or seventy years ago almost every farm in the maritime provinces had its field of flax. The fibre was manufactured at home into beautiful fabrics of snowy whiteness. Now few of the young people in the East even know what growing flax looks like.

One of the reasons for the decline of what might be an important industry was the introduction of factory-made cotton goods at low prices. These took the place of the home-woven linen. At the same time satisfactory arrangements could not be made for the marketing of the fibre, or to be more accurate, there was no available market for it. For these reasons farmers ceased to grow it.

And so in the western provinces where during the last five years the flax growing industry did appear to obtain a firm hold we also find a decline.

The bureau of statistics of the provincial department of agriculture has recently been engaged in enquiring into the industry in Saskatchewan for the purpose of ascertaining first of all why it has decreased so greatly during the past few years; and secondly in order to find out if it would be possible in the future to grow flax from the fibre with prospects of success.

The following schedule of questions was addressed to crop correspondents in the various districts of the province:

(1) How many tons of flax straw could be obtained from the 1916 crop within ten miles from our nearest station; (2) would the farmers in your township haul flax straw a distance of eight to ten miles for three dollars per ton; (3) in your opinion would the farmers co-operate in purchasing a tow mill at a price of about $300 for the preparation of flax fibre worth $10 to $12 per ton; (4) would a chance to sell straw at the above prices induce farmers to grow flax when flax seed goes down to $1.25 per bushel at your elevator; (5) at what price per bushel would farmers stop growing flax; (6) what is the principal reason why there is not more flax grown in your district at the present time; (7) general remarks.

Answers to the first question varied from 94,960 tons in district No. 7 to 6,060 tons in district No. 1.

Regarding the question of hauling the flax eight or ten miles for three dollars per ton, ninety-two farmers expressed their willingness to do this, while 186 voted nay.

Question No. 3 had more voting against it than for it. However, many expressed themselves as willing to co-operate provided someone else would demonstrate possibilities.

Regarding question 4, the votes stood about 2 to 1 against.

The enquiry as to what price farmers would stop growing flax brought forth answers varying from $1.14 in district No. 3 to $1.32 in No. 6. Some would not grow it at any price.

According to answers received, the reasons why more flax is not grown are low prices, a preference for wheat, difficulty in threshing, weeds, too hard on land, subject to frost and uncertain yield.

Truly a serious array of charges against the little aristocratic plant with "flowers of blue!"

On the whole it would seem that flax-growing does not appeal to the farmers of Saskatchewan. This not because of the fact that it is not a desirable industry in itself, but because other things, particularly wheat growing, are so much more desirable.

What Canada Has Done

By C. W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard

The Canadian people have made three important contributions to the moral influences of the great war in time to come. They have demonstrated:

That a free and vigorous people, given to both agriculture and manufacturing, which has never maintained a profession of arms or a professional army, can develop in six months to a year a democratic army of high martial spirit and great efficiency.

That love of free institutions and love of country are motives strong enough to induce the mass of a free people to relinquish temporarily the usual liberty of the individual and some precious public liberties, in order that the State may conduct a just and necessary war with the utmost energy.

That Canada is taking, and is to take, her full share in unifying and consolidating the world-wide British Commonwealth, and in putting it resolutely on the path of sober democratic progress.

Bullet-Proof Jackets

In many instances the evolution of modern military uniforms and arms has been marked by a return to types of ancient and medieval days. Perhaps the steel helmet is the most striking example of this tendency. Now a London firm has patented and is manufacturing a steel-lined officer's jacket which suggests the old coats of mail, though in outward apearance it resembles an ordinary close-fitting coat. It is claimed that the jacket will resist a 45-calibre revolver bullet at 20 yards.—Popular Mechanics.

Subtle Joke

Wife—I thoroughly believe the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

Husband—That is undoubtedly the case nowadays, but parents did not always leave the care of infants to servants!

German Undersea "Blackhole" Disagreeable

Experience of Ship Captains Who Were Captured by a Submarine

A grim tale is told by Captain Curtis, of the American steamer Columbian, which was destroyed by a German submarine. Captain Curtis says: "My ship carried a cargo of about 9,000 tons and a crew of 109. We were all saved. I stopped on the demand of the submarine, whose commander ordered me to abandon my ship with the crew immediately, which we did without other baggage than two satchels with documents and money.

"Submarine U49 at once fired two torpedoes at the Columbian, which immediately sank. The crew were left in the lifeboats, while I was taken on board the submarine, which plunged immediately afterwards.

"I was taken into the quartermaster's small cabin, where I found the captains of the Setsmo and Balto. After me came the captain of the Norwegian ship Fordalo.

The cabin was very small. It contained a little folding table a folding chair and three wall bunks. All were permeated with the odor of benzine. There was no communication with the exterior cabin. It was absolutely dark both by night and day.

"We were given each morning a few morsels of black bread, a cup of coffee, and a small portion of bad butter. At noon we had stew made of canned meat and soup. Supper was at 10, consisting of coffee or tea, with butter or marmalade. Hours passed in this narrow prison, very long and disagreeable. The captain of the submarine was a man about 36, while the crew of 40 sailors were all very young and were dressed in shiny leather clothing."

They were allowed at intervals between the operations of the submarine to go on deck and smoke a cigarette. They were watched by members of the crew armed with revolvers, but when they went below the crew put aside their weapons. There was only one chair in the cabin, which the captains used in turn, otherwise they lay down in their bunks.

The submarine signalled to the Swedish steamer Varing, when 13 miles off the Spanish port of Camarina, towards noon on the 9th. The steamer stopped and was ordered to take on board the captains and land them. She was also ordered to take on board the crews of the Columbian and of the Norwegian steamers at the same time.

All were welcomed on board the Varing. The submarine watched the operation and then ordered the Varing to make direct for the coast, six miles from Camarina. The British consul at Corunna visited the survivors and gave all possible assistance.

Winter Care of Colts

Valuable Experience Gained in This Connection at Experimental Station

With a view to ascertaining the actual cost of raising colts, records have been kept during the past four years of the amounts of feed consumed and of the gains made by the colts.

Brood mares on the Experimental Station at Scott are grade Clydesdales, one weighing approximately 1,350 pounds, the other 1,550 pounds. The mares are worked until foaling time, and are then rested for two weeks. Later they are used to do light work on the farm. The colts are kept in the barn when the mares are at work. When not at work, the mares and colts run in the pasture and are fed a little grain in addition to the pasturage. The colts are weaned when about five months old.

The daily rations for weanling colts have been about as follows:

Morning—11-4 pounds of oat chop, 1-2 pound of bran, 4 pounds of prairie hay.

Noon—11-4 pounds of oat chop, 1-2 pound of bran, 3 pounds affalfa hay.

Night—1-2 sheaf oats, with oat straw.

On two nights of the week, the oat sheaf is replaced with two pounds of boiled oats. Salt is given in the feed three times per week. The colts are watered three times daily.

Fed as indicated, the cost of feed for one colt for 4 1-2 months during the past winter, amounted to $14.06.

During the period the colt gained 115 pounds, and at 1 year old weighed 820 pounds. The colt a year older was fed twice the quantity of oat chop, and in addition one pound of alfalfa hay. The oat straw is also increased for the older colts.

Colts up to two years of age are sheltered during the winter, and only allowed out for an hour's exercise every day. This has been found to give larger colts than where they are allowed to run out in the open fields during the day and stabled at nights. As an illustration of this, one colt was allowed to run out in the day during the first, second and third winters. A full brother, of inferior conformation, was allowed out during the first winter but during the second winter was kept in the barn and given good feed. The latter colt weighed as much at two years as the first did at three years. Where protection is afforded, either by trees, hills, or a high board fence, etc., the colts would no doubt do equally well outside, but on the open plains, without shelter of any kind, the colts are chilled by the strong winds, if left out for too long a period, and do not make as satisfactory gains. In order to overcome this difficulty, light, roomy, box stalls should be provided in well-ventilated stables, giving the colts an opportunity to take some exercise inside, and this, when supplemented by an hour in the paddock, will keep them healthy and their limbs in good shape.

A Good Sign

Tom—So you really think you have some chance with Miss Coldcash, do you?

Jack—That's what. She is beginning to find fault with my necktie.—Indianapolis Star.

ARMY OF WAR WORN HEROES ARE RETURNED TO CANADA AS UNFIT

ACCOMMODATION IN HOSPITALS AND SANITARIA

Great National Work is in Hands of a Well Organized Staff, Who Are Attending to all Details in Connection with Caring and Providing for Returned Soldiers

A year ago somewhat less than 3,000 Canadian soldiers had been returned to Canada as medically unfit. Their number has now increased to nearly 8,600. The exact figures, as given out by the Militia Department, are:

December 31, 1915—Tuberculosis, 15; insanity, 15; wounded, gassed and shell shocked, 495; other diseases and disabilities, 2,420; total, 2,945.

December 15, 1916—Tuberculosis, 377; insanity, 168; wounded, gassed and shell shocked, 1,640; other diseases and disabilities, 6,410; total, 8,595.

There are today under treatment at the hospitals and sanitaria more than 2,700 men.

Two of the smaller hospitals have been closed during the year, the inmates being transferred to roomier premises. Additional convalescent hospitals have been opened in Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, St. Catharines, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Sydney, B.C., besides the special hospitals for neurasthenic cases at Cobourg, and sanitaria for consumptives at St. Agathe, Que., Kitchener, Ont., and Frank, Alberta. Consumptive soldiers are also being treated at a number of sanitaria with which the Commission has made special arrangements, and buildings for the exclusive use of such men have been erected as additions to the sanitaria at Kingston, Hamilton and London.

Hospital accommodation for men returning before they have reached the convalescent stage has lately been secured at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria.

The Commission has established an artificial limb factory of its own in Toronto, where also a special hospital has been secured for orthopedic cases.

The education work has made considerable progress, and many lines of future development have been decided on as a result of the year's experience. The numerous occupations at the hospitals and sanitaria, organized primarily to help in the men's cure, have proved of great value also in adding to their earning capacity.

Under the "vocational re-education" scheme many men are being trained for new occupations, the Government paying all charges, including the maintenance of these men and their families.

The organization for the carrying on of this great national work has kept pace with its growth. The Headquarters Staff a year ago consisted of a Secretary, Mr. E. H. Scammell, and two or three clerks. There is now a staff of more than sixty. A Director, Mr. S. A. Armstrong, has been appointed in general charge of the work; a Vocational Secretary, Mr. T. B. Kidner, with oversight of the educational branch; a Medical Superintendent, Lieut.-Colonel A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., and a Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. W. W. Chipman. A "Military Hospitals Commission Command" has been created to provide machinery for the military oversight of the men in the hospitals, and Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sharples has been appointed officer commanding.

The Provincial Commisions affiliated to the Military Hospitals Commission have as their specific duty to help returned soldiers in finding employment. Hitherto employment has been found without much difficulty for a large majority of the men, but arrangements for the employment of the far greater number who will return at the end of the war are still in the preliminary stage.

Shrewd Buyers Getting Best Lands

Canadians and Americans Think Now Is Fine Buying Time

A Calgary firm has recently sold $376,000 worth of choice Alberta land to Alberta farmers, and sales have been made amounting to over $200,000 to buyers from the States.

Most of the land sold to Alberta buyers has been purchased by prosperous Alberta farmers, who know the value of these lands and the purchasers have been anxious to increase their holdings while the land can be bought at a low price.

The buyers from the States have been mostly wealthy wheat farmers from Oregon and Washington, who know the value of Alberta's choice wheat land, and they have bought the best land and paid the higher prices that have been paid this year for improved lands, and they have made large cash payments.

After the war is over there will be a great demand for mixed farming lands in Alberta, and there will be thousands of buyers come to Alberta who will not be able to buy choice wheat land, as these lands will soon be beyond the reach of men with small means, but they can purchare cheap dairy and mixed farming lands at prices and on terms that will be safe for them to buy on, and while these lands may not raise No. 1 wheat, the purchaser will probably find that he can raise some fairly good wheat even on the cheap lands that are not considered the best land for wheat at this time.

The fact that the farmers of Alberta are well satisfied with Alberta has been proven by the fact that they are in many cases buying more land, and are building fine houses and barns. They are taking more interest in having the roads improved as most of the farmers in the wheat districts are buying automobiles, and, of course, it is natural that anyone owning an automobile and who uses it in the country should be interested in having good roads.

Thousands of acres of the lands that have been bought this year have been developed during the spring and summer, and a larger acreage will be developed next spring. Alberta has entered into an era of prosperous years, and the cities will be greatly benefitted through the prosperous condition of the farmers in the agricultural districts tributary to them.

It Pays to Spread Straw

Land Becomes Poorer Each Year Unless Straw Is Returned To It

We used to burn the straw stacks or allow them to decay. That was a wasteful process; but we did not know any better. If we wanted to dispose of a straw stack, we thought the quickest and easiest way was to burn it; we wasted the straw by burning it and also burned the life from the soil which produced the straw.

Since we found that a ton of straw has a fertilizing value of $2.50 we are spreading it upon the fields. Straw contains a large percentage of nitrogen—more nitrogen, in fact, than is in the actual grain, and also contains other plant foods. This is why land becomes poorer each year unless the straw is returned to it.

We use a straw spreader for distributing the straw over the surface of the fields. The spreader not only breaks and tears fresh, bright straw and distributes it in a swath sixteen to twenty feet in width, but also will take hold of old, partly decayed stacks that are compressed into hard chunks, wet stack bottoms, or straw in any condition, and spread it evenly and at a proportionate depth.

We find that straw used as a fertilizer does much towards conserving the fertility of the soil. Humus is added and a mulch is created which not only benefits the growing crops, but also prevents the soil particles from drifting away with the wind.

When we made sporadic attempts to spread straw before buying the spreader, we found the work was slow. It took a long time to cover an acre of ground, when spreading by hand, and we found it next to an impossibility to make an even distribution of the straw. Since purchasing the spreader we haul most of the straw during the winter or early spring when other work is slack. We keep in mind the fields and patches of ground which are most in need of humus-making fertilizer, and by following this plan are enabled to prevent patches of soil from becoming non-productive.—J. K. R., in Successful Farming.

An American, stopping at a London hotel, rang several times for attendance, but no one answered. He started for the office in an angry mood, which was not improved when he found that the "lift" was not running. Descending two flights of stairs, he met one of the chambermaids.

"What's the matter with this dashed hotel?" he growled. "No one to answer your call and no elevators running?"

"Well, you see, sir," said the maid. "The Zepps were reported and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"Himmel!" ejaculated the American. "I was on the fifth floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the employers' liability act, sir."

A Chance for Thrift

How a Little Economy May Help in War Times

It is pointed out that the epicure at a sitting may eat, drink and smoke the equivalent of munitions to a startling amount; the follower of fashion may waste still more on dress; and yet a greater indictment can be levelled against luxurious indolence. A series of comparative values has been worked out broadly thus:

Two dollars and fifty cents, say on feasting, equals eighty cartridges.

Bottle of champagne equals 100 cartridges.

Box of cigars equals 400 cartridges.

Lady's new hat equals four steel helmets.

New dress equals four service rifles.

Diamond tiara equals one field gun.

Motor car equals airplane.

Piano equals 100 shells.

Lap dog equals twenty shells.—London Chronicle.

A Soft Answer

Mrs. Newcomb—Good morning. Is this Miss Wise's academy?

Mrs. Binks (hotly)—No, it is not! This is a private house, and these are my own children.

Mrs. Newcomb (hastily)—Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children look so educated and scholarly—and refined, you know.

Mrs. Binks (genially)—Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is.—Tit-Bits.

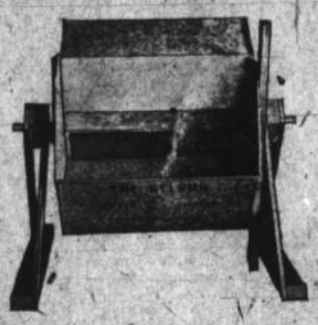
According to "The Springfield Republican" the taxpayers of Massachusetts have just paid $5,000 to give the privilege of the vote to the militia on the border. The result was only 59 ballots, so that the cost to the State was about $85 apiece.

COMMUNITY PLATE



K. C. Jacques

YOUR JEWELLER...



BUY THE

Nelson "E Z"

Grain Pickler

—FROM—

P. A. SCOTT

Sole Agent for Canada

Ten Good Reasons Why

(1) The best grain pickler offered for sale
(2) One man does the work
(3) It saves the solution
(4) Rests on a wagon box
(5) Thoroughly immerces the grain
(6) Capacity 100 bushels per hour
(7) No cranks to turn
(8) No repairs to buy
(9) Will last many years
(10) Lowest in price, $9.50 f.o.b. any station in Alberta Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The material required to manufacture these machines is limited, and I will not be able to supply the demand so order early. Price $9.50 until further notice.

I also sell Crows Nest and Canmore Steam Coal, Oils and Greases, Gasoline and Kerosine, Plow Shares, etc.
Lowest Prices on Application

P. A. SCOTT

Care of P. A. Scott Supply Co., Calgary, Alberta.
P. O. Drawer 460

WOOD, COAL and FLOUR

4-feet slabs, stove length fire wood, briquettes; "Mother's Favorite" and "King's Quality" flour

—At The—

TERWILLIGER ELEVATOR

NELSON E-Z WAY GRAIN PICKLER

The simplest, easy to operate and fastest on the market. Chatham Fanning Mills, all sizes. 2 carloads of Cockshutt Drills, Plows and Harrows just arrived.

"C-O-D" and "Happy Farmer" Tractors and the "Bates Steel Mill" Tractor

C. S. HALL, Vulcan

LIQUOR CONVICTION IS QUASHED ON APPEAL

Appellate Division of Supreme Court Deals With Police Court Cases

In a case where the defendant pleads ignorance of the presence of liquor on his premises where a violation of the Liquor Act is laid, his plea should be not guilty instead of guilty, according to the terms of an opinion handed down by the court of appeals at Calgary yesterday.

The question arose in the case of Rex vs. Mutz, where the defendent was convicted before a police magistrate, and the conviction was quashed by the court of appeals. It appears that the defendant had pleaded guilty to the liquor being found on his premises, but pleaded in extenuation that he had no knowledge of its being there. The magistrate refused to accept the plea of ignorance and entered a plea of guilty, afterwards fining the accused, who was defended by counsel.

The court of appeals held that the facts did not disclose a plea of guilty, but that the proper plea to have been entered was not guilty.

In the case of Rex vs. Mutz and Rex vs. Noel the court reserved judgment. E. J. Varley, for the accused, argued that Noel was only acting as agent for the 'spotter' McIvor, who had an undoubted right to purchase liquor outside the province, and that Noel was not the agent for Mutz in the transaction for which Mutz was convicted.

H. J. Maber was the solicitor for the defendants.

CONCERT BY SOLDIERS

Sometime early in March there is to be an entertainment at the Opera house given by two returned soldiers, Trooper J. Herrett of the 19th M.R., and Pte. H. R. Peat, of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Contingent, Q.C., Toronto. The proceeds of the evening will be given to Red Cross purposes.

These two soldiers are touring the province in this manner and raising lots of money for the cause. In Edmonton they raised somewhere in the region of $4000. Their entertainment is high class Trooper Jerrett having done a lot of vaudeville and concert work in the old country. During the evening Pte. Peat will give an outline of his experiences at the front. He was gassed at Langemark and wounded at St. Julienne.

The date for this visit will be announced at a latter date.

SNAKE CREEK NEWS

Messrs. J. H. Manning, Wm. McIntyre and J. B. Manson visited in Calgary this week.

Everybody welcome to big dance at Sunny Glen school on Friday, Feb. 16. Good music will be provided.

Sunny Glen school has started with Miss Helen Campbell as teacher.

Mr. Fred Hartwich from Longview has been visiting at W. N. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Shatton are visiting at Mr. E. Robinson's.

Lotty Smith who has been visiting at Joe Meyers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Chappell and children are visiting in Calgary.

DANCE AT SUNSET FRIDAY

On Friday evening of this week a dance will be held at the Sunset Valley school house, the proceeds of which will go to the Red Cross and Patriotic funds. Tickets are $1, supper provided.

Sunset Valley dances have always been well supported by the people of that district and from Vulcan, and the promoters will be glad to welcome a large crowd from Vulcan.

LOST—About December 20th, one red heifer calf, muzzle mark on left jaw, white spots on each flank and few white spots on back, also white spot on each front leg. Finder please notify Fred Smith, Vulcan. 24-3t

STRAY from Snake Creek district, one black filly, two years old. Branded SU on right jaw. Little white on one hind foot.
$5 reward for information regarding whereabouts of same. Alex McIntyre, Vulcan. 23-T3

FOUND—On Saturday, February 10, opposite the N-E corner of 18-10-24, a pocketbook containing money. The owner can have same on application to Miller White, Vulcan, and paying for this advert.

STRAY—From the S-E ¼, 2-17-24, west of 4th Meridian, one bay mare with light mane and tail, coming 3 years old, branded on right thigh [redacted] 10.00 reward for information leading to recovery of same. W. W. Wambold, Armada.

FOR SALE—A half section, W. 35-17-23, of good wheat land for sale. 240 acres broken, 65 acres summerfallow, 20 breaking, 50 acres fall ploughing, 105 acres stubble. All fenced. Buildings comprise, house 20 x 22, barn 30 x 40, granaries for 5000 bushels of grain, implement shed 24 x 30, chicken house 12 x 26 and good well. Apply M. S. Guengerich, Vulcan. 26-3t

FOR SALE—160 acres of land, the N-E 1-4 of Sec. 35-16-24, about 2 miles from Vulcan, all fenced and 80 acres broken. Price $35 an acre. State how much you can pay down and what terms you want in first letter. Alf. C. Ibach, Corner Diversay and California Aves., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Room and board by young lady in Vulcan. Apply to Advocate office, Vulcan.

Anyone seeing horses bearing this brand on right shoulder are asked to report whereabouts of same to Arthur Mitchell, Vulcan, Alberta.

When you are in need of help, send your orders to

J. R. ROBERTS

Employment Agency

108a Ninth Ave. West

Opp. C.P.R. Depot

Phone M5881, Calgary

PUBLIC NOTICE

Sittings of the District Court will be held at Vulcan during the year 1917 on the following dates:

Wednesday, February 21st.
Wednesday, October 24th.

Dated at Edmonton 5th, February, 1917.

A. G. Browning,
Deputy Attorney General.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled stock watering reserves which, upon inspection by an officer of the Department of the Interior, are found unfit for agricultural purposes, or for homesteading under the stock clause of the Dominion Land Regulations, may be leased for grazing purposes on the same conditions as ordinary Dominion Lands.

B. L. YORK
Controller.

Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Department of Interior,
Ottawa

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.45
" No. 2	1.42
" No. 3	1.37
Rejected No. 1	1.33
" No. 2	1.30
" No. 3	1.25
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.42
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.39
" No. 1 Feed	.37
" No. 2 Feed	.36
Barley, No. 3	.68
" No. 4	.58
Feed	.48
Flax No. 1, N. W.	2.29
" No. 2, C.W.	2.26
" No 3, C.W.	1.99
Rye	1.00
Eggs	.40
Butter	.35
Hogs	12
Dressed Hogs	14

"WILLIS" and "KNABE" PIANOS

42 sold in this district during the past year. See a Willis Piano owner and get his opinion about them.

Sold on Easy Terms

PRICES RANGING FROM $350 TO $950

B. J. KLEBE, Agent

Office: Vulcan Advocate, Vulcan, Alberta

Auction Sale

At the A. T. LaClair's Ranch, ½ mile north of Nanton, on

Thursday, Feb. 22nd

Commencing at 10 o'clock

49 Head of Horses, all classes
8 Head of Cattle

Threshing Outfit, Farm Machinery and Household Furniture
Don't miss this sale. For particulars see posters

A. T. LaClair, Owner. W. D. Ransom, Owner

G. H. LEGLER, Auctioneer

General Service Garage

Is now at your service. Warm steam heated premises. Every attention given to all work left with us.

A General Supply of Chevrolet and Reo Parts in Stock

M. D. KEHR, Manager

Place your orders now for

Smut Machines
Superior Fanning Mills
Bull Dog Fanning Mills

Henry & Walker

Phone 33 :-: Vulcan

WE SELL

LUMBER

Everything in the building line will be found in our yards.

Beaver Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Vulcan Alberta